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NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA

Woreat-Britain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29 30, 1881.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE POPE So far as the rumours about German intervention in the Roman question refer toa projected restoration of the Pope's temporal power by the help of Germany they may be dismissed without further thought. It seems highly probable, however, that Prince Bismarck really has in view an intervention of another kind, and that he has proposed to the Pope and the Italian Government that the position of the former should be regulated by an international agreement, instead of, as now, by an Act of the Italian Parliament. There are obvious reasons which might make a settlement of this kind agreeable to several of the Powers. To the Pope it would restore a freedom of movement and action which he greatly values. Notwithstanding the excuses offered by the Italian Government for their inaction at the time of the removal of the late Pope's body, it is impossible for the Pope to go about Rome as he used to do without running great risk of insult. The police might arrest a

few rioters after the offence had been committed; but they would not take those large measures of precaution which could arene ensure the Pope against insults being If however, the protection of person devolved on the Italian nt by virtue not of a municipal of an international treaty, the Government would be able ch precagtions as they knew to be with a very much better grace. neces Even lalian Radical-if he were also a

utiage the Pope at the cost of embroiling is country with foreign Powers. In oturn for this security the Pope might give to Italy the vary great advantage of a reconciliation between the Government and the Church. The most conservative of forces would no longer be, as it is now, a revolutionary instrument. The Pope would have condoned the seizure of his temporal dominions, and in so doing he would have condoned the similar seizures which were effected at the expense of the Italian secular Princes. The connection between the Church and the principle of Legitimacy would be dissolved; and it would be no longer possible to argue that, as the Pope still denies the justice of the revolution which deprived him of his dominions, he must be understood by parity of reasoning to deny the justice of the revolutions which had subjected those secular Sovereigns to a similar fate. The authoritative upsetting of this theory would bring to the support of the Government a considerable number of Italians who now hold aloof from it. There has been some speculation on the part of the Italian papers as to the possibility of Prince Bismarck's effecting this change without giving offence to France. There is reason to think, however, that the French Government would be only less benefited by it than the Italian Government. An arrangement by which the Pope accepted the loss of his temporal power, and thereby condoned the infliction of similar losses on the Italian Princes, would be extremely distasteful to the French Legitimists. All these are but the subsidiary gains which Prince Bismarck might hope to reap from such an arrangement as has been suggested. His principal gain would be the conciliation of the Catholic party in Prussia and Germany on singularly easy conditions. At present the main difficulty which Prince Bismarck has to meet is the want of any sufficient inducement to Catholics to come to terms with the State. The Prince has been driven to modify the administration of the May Laws by circumstances which make it pretty certain that he will not again attempt to enforce them in their integrity. Consequently, when the German Catholics come to consider whether they shall accept his overtures, and vote as he shall direct, they see no particular reason why they should do so. The concessions the Chancellor has already made to them have been dictated by considerations of self-interest; and there is no reason to fear that they will be with-

drawn even if the Catholic party continues to hold itself neutral in parliamentary conflicts. Men seldom feel grateful

for the simple cessation of annovance, and

up to this time this is all that the German

Catholics have had to thank Prince Bis-

marck for. But if he were to take the

initiative in a transaction which would en-

able the Pope to come out of the Vatican,

to visit the great basilicas, to be present at

the great functions, and generally to appear in an attitude of visible triumph over

his spiritual adversaries in the city in

which he has for ten years lived the life of

a recluse, German Catholics would really

have something to be thankful for. No

lingering love for Legitimist principles

would be present to allow their satisfac-

tion, and their votes would be given with

the ardour that befits men who have the

opportunity of showing genuine gratitude

for a genuine service. Prince Bismarck

may not be able to bring about an ar-

rangement by which the immunities of the

Pope in his character of Sovereign Pontiff

shall be secured by an international in-

stead of a municipal sanction; but he cer-

tainly has a very patent interest in effect-

ing such an arrangement if it is possible

for him to do so .- St. James's Gazette.

THE IRISH LADIES IN DISTRESS.

The particulars of the work done by the Association for the Relief of Irish Ladies in Distress, as furnished to the Lord Mayor, are interesting but distressing. The recipients of succour obviously find the bread of charity bitter to taste, and it is almost pathetic to notice how they seem to crave for work rather than doleswork that they can do with their own hands, and which, comparatively useless as it may be in many cases, yet brings them money which they fondly fancy is its market value :-

Under this section of their operations the Relief Committee buy materials, and give them to poor gentlewomen to make up into such garments as can subsequently be distri-buted among infirm and necessitous persons, to whom warm clothing during winter is in-dispensable. But there are many indigent ladies in Ireland who are too feeble to undertake even the lightest work, and the Association has to aid them with grants of money or loans directly. Since the foundation of the Association one hundred and six-teen claims have been considered, and grants or loans varying in amount from five to fifty pounds have been made to eighty-nine pounds have been made to eighty-nine claimants. Of course, many more cases are awaiting consideration, and how cruelly the ladies in question must be suffering is indicated by a letter from an applicant to the Directors of the Fund. She is the widow of a clergyman, and is entitled to twenty pounds a very formal and account eight pounds a very year of rent, and seventy eight pounds a year on morigage. During the last eighteen months her income has dwindled away to seven pounds. She has three daughters de-pending on her, one of them deprived of the use of her limbs through an accident. This poor old lady is too feeble to work, and coninued privation has evidently crushed her pride. because she frankly says that, if assisted, she does not see how she will ever be able to pay back what is advanced to her. Yet hers is only one amongst hundreds of similar cases of destitution caused by the promulgation of the " No Rent " doctrine. Manifestly, the only thorough remedy for such suffering is to get in the rents, the non-payment of which has reduced so many innocent and gently-bred women to beggary. In that view every one who subscribes to the Property Defence Fund is also aiding the movement for the Relief of Irish Ladies in Distress; for there would be no distress amongst Irish ladies who are dependent on the returns from land for their slender incomes, if the law were only powerful enough to make the land yield any return in the shape of rent to those who own it .- Evening Standard.

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL. The Durban correspondent of the Times,

telegraphing on Thursday, says :-The year closes with hopeful news from the Transvaal. I have just received advices from Pretoria which fully confirm my last statements as to the quiet character of the proceedings at Paardekraal. On the 14th inst. a large dinner party was held, at which the Landrost of Pretoria presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kruger, Joubert, Pretorius, and Jorrissen, Mr. Hudson, the British Resident, and Chief Justice Kotze. A review was held on the Dingaans on the 16th inst. The following was the chief feature of the gathering :- At 9 o'clock in the morning a gun was fired. The horses were instantly saddled, and the men, who were under arms, raced up to the top of the surrounding hills and lined them. In all there were about 2,000 mounted men, and the same number on foot. At the front of a high central platform a cairn was built of stones thrown down by the patriotic visitors. The rising ground was covered with women and children. Just below were men on foot, round whom the horsemen swept with remarkable celerity. This encircling movement surprised all who witnessed it, and this, combined with the accuracy of their fire and their simple commissariat arrangements, explains the causes which led to the Boer successes and to our disasters in the late war.

The sound of the hymns of thanksgiving which were sung round this cairn and a solemn service performed before an altar which had been raised in honour of the people's struggle for freedom were most impressive. After this service there was a general dispersion homeward. Not less than 15,000 people are estimated to have assembled, 15,000 people are estimated to have assembled, of whom 4,000 were armed men on horse and on foot. The meeting reflected great credit on the promoters, for a more orderly and a more well-behaved one has certainly never been seen in Europe. It had been thought that Englishmen would not be able to show their faces, but the people vied with other in showing kindly and hospitable treatment to all their English visitors. Politics ran high, particularly in the sermons, which were more like the fulminations of demagogues than the utterances of messengers of peace. My inutterances of messengers of peace. My informant says the most bitter feeling expressed was towards Colonel Lanyon, who was stigmatised as the author of all the troubles. The present form of government is regarded as merely temporary. The people look for the formation of a strong Government, mostly Africanders, under a good President. Chief Justice Kotze is in most favour with the majority, as being best fitted for the post by reason of his education, experience, unswerv-ing integrity, and high character. He enjoys the implicit confidence of both the Dutch and English. The condition of the Transvaal is not so bad as it is represented to be. Though money is most scarce, prices keep up, and business is brisk. The Boers' fear of a native outbreak has now subsided, and the natives are coming in to work, even from Mapoch's tribe. English visitors are well received a Boer houses. A general complaint is made of the new taxes. The Delagoa Bay Railway of the new taxes. The Delagoa Bay Railway project is likely to be revived. General Smythe arrived to-day at Durban from Cape

THE STATE OF IRELAND. THE IMPORTANT ARREST.

A Cork correspondent wrote on Thurs-

A man named Connell, a native of Millstreet, county Cork, a discharged soldier and at present in the militia, was arrested on Tues-day night, at Mushira, between Macroom and Millstreet, on a charge of having firearms in a proclaimed district. He was in bed with his clothing on when the arrest was made. In his vest pocket some documents were found disclosing the fact that a diabolical plot had been arranged by "Captain Moonlight" and his gang to murder two farmers named Sullivan and Coakley, because it was supposed they had paid their rent to the land-lord. Mr. Barry and Mr. Sullivan's two daughters were to have their hair cut off to the bone, on account of one having spoken to a policeman, and the other for deal a ponceman, and the other for dealing in the shop of Mr. Heygarty, a Boycotted trader in Millstreet. Connell, who is believed to be the real "Captain Moonlight," was arrested in the house of a farmer named Shea, and in one of the outhouses a number of revolvers were found. A gold watch was found in Connell's possession, which is believed to have been stolen from the house of a Mr. Cudmore when a raid was made on his dwelling at night some months ago. The most minute details were set forth in the document referred to above as to how the assas-sinaton of the two farmers was to be accomplished, and the date for the execution of the diabelical act was set down as the 30th of December, 1881. Connell is now in Cork County Gaol, and will be brought up at a special Court of Petty Sessions in a few days. It appears the two farmers had not paid their rent. Some important disclosures will in all probability be revealed at Connell's trial.

The following additional particulars have been received relative to the arrest of the exmilitiaman Connell. He is a native of Mill-street, and is about 20 years of age. Dis-charged for bad conduct from the regular forces, he joined the militia. On Tuesday night a large force of police, under Constable Cahill, proceeded to the house of Thomas Shea, a farmer living on the property of Mr. M. J. Barry, at Mushra, a place midway between Macroom and Millstreet, and there arrested Connell on a charge of having arms

in his possession in a proclaimed district. It will be remembered that it was close to Mushra Mountain that Mr. Applebe, county surveyor, some months since, was fired at, in the middle of the day, while riding to Millstreet Petty Sessions to prosecute some road contractors. Shea's house is situated in a wild and isolated spot, and he has been described by a gentleman who has known him for years as a most industrious, hardworking, and improving tenant. The district around Mushra Mountain has been very much disturbed for the past two years, and it was here that most of those night attacks and raids for arms occurred that brought Millstreet into such unenviable prominence before the public. The police under Constable Cahill proceeded to Shea's house about midnight, knocked at the door, and were immediately admitted. Without much ado two or three of them rushed upstairs to a loft over the kitchen, and there in a bed with one of Shea's sons they found Connell lying in his clothes. He started up on the instant and endeavoured to divest himself of his waistcoat unnoticed and throw it away, but before he was able to do so a policeman seized hold of it. A struggle for the possession of the waist-coat ensued, in which one of Shea's daugh-ters took part, and after considerable difficulty the policeman succeeded in taking possession of it. Tied up in an inside pocket of the waistcoat a number of documents were found, and on searching the rest of Connell's clothes a watch and several bullets were discovered. Having searched the place thoroughly the police proceeded to the out-houses, and there discovered four revolvers two six-chambered, of the newest description and two five-chambered, of an old class. There is a suspicion that one of the revolvers found was that taken from Mr. W. H. Masseews' gamekeeper, when he was attacked by an armed party three or four months ago, but the person who sold the revolver to the gamekeeper, though he says it is like it, could not identify it confidently. There is

> near Mill-street.
>
> It was hoped at the time that the outrages taking place in the district were not committed by any regular association for such a dreadful purpose, but from the documents found on Connell it would seem that a regular Ribbon Society has been in existence there for some time, by which sentences were passed and punishments inflicted. Amongst the papers is a list of "offences" against the unwritten code of Connell and his associates, for which the penalties have been already inflicted, and another list of "offences" for which it was intended to mete out punishment at some future date, all signed and countersigned with fictitious names, and winding it up with the words, "Examined and approved of as the work for the night.—(Signed), Captain Moox-

> scarcely any doubt that the gold watch found was that stolen from Mr. Cudmore, who lives

Most important of all, however, was the plot disclosed for the murder to-morrow of two farmers living close to O'Shea's house, named Jas. Sullivan and Denis Coakley, and for the disfigurement of Sullivan's two daughters. The instructions for the attack were all described in the document found with the greatest care and minuteness. All certain place at a certain time. There, in a haystack close by, they would find materials for completely disguising themselves, false hair and whiskers, and masks, together with the arms to be used in firing at Sullivan and Coakley, and T shears for the purpose of cutting off the hair of Sullivan's two daughters. Fortunately, however, information of the attack must have reached the police, and hideous outrage planned with such premeditation and care has been averted. Sullivan and Coakley, however, are not the only per-sons who have been saved from the attack The names of others are set forth in the papers found as being guilty of less aggrarating offences, and were to be punished by having their ears cut or their property in-

It is expected that further arrests will be made in connexion with the case, but the police are silent on the matter.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED POISONING AT WIMBLEDON.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Paget, at the Wandsworth Police-court, proceeded with the charge against Dr. George Henry Lamson for causing the death of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, aged 19, a student at Blen-heim-house, Wimbledon, by administering poison to him in a capsule while on a visit to him on the evening of the 3d inst. The same counsel appeared as before. Mr. Paget, at the last hearing of the case, suggested that an arrangement should be made to hear it at another court, on account of the limited time at his disposal at Wandsworth. He had communicated with Sir James Ingham, who had sent him a letter stating that he would proceed with the case at Bow-street. It was then proposed to hear witnesses as far as the time of the Court would allow, Mr. St. John Wontner, on behalf of the presecution, stating that the analysis was substantially completed, and that traces of aconite had been discovered. He also stated that experiments had been made with aconite upon animals.

John Edward Stiling, an assistant to Messrs. John Bell and Co., chemists, of Oxford-street, was the first witness called. He said that on the 11th of November last he made up a prescription for the prisoner, consisting of tion of morphia and atropia. On the 16th he called again, and witness supplied him with a similar solution. The prisoner also asked for five grains of pure digitaline, which is the active principle of foxglove, and poisonous if taken in large quantities. The prisoner said it was for internal use. Witness did not supply him with it, as he found the sample more coloured than he expected. The prisoner promised to call again in a few days, by which time witness arranged to obtain some fresh digitaline from the warehouse. The prisoner called again, and asked for one grain of aconite. Knowing it was an active poison, and as the prisoner said it was for internal use, he refused to serve him, and recommended him to procure it where he was better known. That was after consultation with another assistant. At the visit on the 16th the prisoner said he had left his practice at

Bournemouth in charge of his partner. Mr. David Ormond, of Enmore-park, South Norwood, said he was the trustee under the will of Mrs. Eliza John, widow of Mr. Williant John, of Swansea, who died in July 1866. She died in 1869 at Clifton, leaving five children, for whom he was trustee, two girls and three boys. The elder girl was married to the prisoner; one of the boys, Sidney, died in 1873; Margaret Eliza married Mr. Chapman; and Hubert died at the prisoner's house in 1879. At the time of the mother's death they were all minors. On coming of are each was entitled to a cartain coming of age each was entitled to a certain

sum of money.

Mr. Montagu Williams objected to the amount being mentioned, and said the will would prove it.

The witness continued, and said he placed the deceased at the establishment of Mr. Bedbrook, at Wimbledon, on the recom-mendation of Mr. Chapman's brother, who mendation of Mr. Chapman's brother, who had been a master there. The deceased was possessed of means, which were derived from India Four per Cents. and Consols, a

portion of which was left to him under his brother Hubert's will. Witness had not dis-tributed any portion of the property left by the deceased. The sisters were the only rethe deceased. The sisters were the only re-lations entitled to share it. Witness had not seen the prisoner since the burial of Hubert. In answer to further questions, the witness said he was not present at the prisoner's marriage with Miss John. Witness's solicitors paid over to the prisoner's wife what property she was possessed of under her mother's will.

Mr. William Greenfield Chapman, a clerk in the Civil Service, residing at Nicholl-road, Willesden, said the prisoner was his brother-in-law. Witness received Miss John's portion after their marriage. The r lived at Rotherfield, near Tunbridge wells, after his marriage, where he had a practice as a surgeon. From there he wen practice as a surgeon. to Bournemouth, where he also practised as a surgeon. He left that place in April in the present year. Witness knew that the pri-soner went to America afterwards, about April. During his absence his wife remained for part of the time with witness at Wil-lesden.

Mr. Wontner here observed that these questions were material, as they referred to

ocuments which would be produced. The witness went on to say that the prisoner was absent for two months. Witness visited the Isle of Wight this year, and the deceased stayed with him at Shanklin. The prisoner was at Ventnor at the same time, and visited him at Shanklin. Witness remembered the deceased being ill at Shanklin. He vomited and was out of sorts generally The illness occurred in the afternoon and again in the evening and during the night. Witness could hardly call it illness; it was an indisposition. The deceased was waited upon by Mrs. Joliffe, the housekeeper, who was also the proprietress of the house, Clarence-villa. The indisposition followed on a visit by the prisoner, who had been at the house at an earlier period of the day. The illness, or whatever it was, passed off and the deceased stopped at Wimbledon when they returned home. Witness saw the deceased about a month or six weeks before his death. At the time of his death the prisoner's wife was not staying with witness. She came shortly afterwards, in consequence of a telegram which he sent to her risoner's father lived at Florence. Witness elegraphed to him after having communicated with the authorities at Scotland-yard. After telegraphing to Florence he received a telegram, and he communicated with the prioner's wife. He could not remember whether he communicated with the prisoner. To his personal knowledge, he did not know whether the prisoner's wife communicated with him. Witness showed the telegram to Inspector Butcher. The next morning the prisoner's wife left with an object of which he vas aware. On the same day he heard that

the prisoner was in custody.

Mr. Williams then said he thought that would be a convenient point at which to

Mr. Paget read the letter which he had reeived from Sir James Ingham, and said he inferred from it that he was prepared to pro-ceed with the case at Bow-street to-morrow

Mr. Wontner said he wished to make a statement as speedily as possible to prevent any supposition that he had intended to keep anything back. It appeared that various things which were found in the deceased's box were handed to the police, among them being a box containing two pills wrapped u in a peculiar manner and having the appearance of the box which the prisoner stated that he had sent from America. There was also a box of powders bearing the name of a chemist in the Isle of Wight, who would be called, and they were all sent by Mr. Bedbrook to the police without any knowledge that there was anything wrong. The pills and powders were sent to the analyst for examination. In the pills the analyst found a sufficient quantity of aconite to cause death The powders were numbered from one to 20. Up to 15 they contained quinine such as was sold by the chemist; No. 16 contained half a grain of aconite and 17 a quarter of a grain. That information had just come to his know-ledge, but he thought it right to make this statement lest it should be supposed that he was concealing anything.

Mr. Paget said the learned gentleman was

quite right in making the statement.

The prisoner was then remanded to be brought up at Bow-street on Friday, when an arrangement would be made for Sir James Ingham to proceed with the case.

AMERICAN RACEHORSES IN ENGLAND

The various triumphs achieved by race-horses keed in the United States in the course of the year now drawing to a close have been adverted to from time to time, but now that they have been allowed to go into winter quarters a rapid review of these victories cannot fail to excite interest, illustrating as they do, with singular force, the prediction of the greatest sporting writer of his age, who in 1831 said that before half a century was over English breeders would find it necessary to renovate their strains of blood from the United States. For a long time it seemed as if there was little chance of this prediction being verified; for, though Mr. Ten Broeck had the enterprise to bring a leam of racers from the United States about five-and-twenty years ago, he scarcely met with a success which would justify "Nimrod's "bold prophecy. One of his horses won the Cesarewitch under a very light weight, and another secured the Goodwood Cup at a time when foreign horses were deemed so much inferior to our own that they were considered as allowance of weight. they were accorded an allowance of weight. Ten Broeck had a favourite, too, for the Derby in the year when Thormanby won for Mr. Merry, and when Lord Palmerston was unplaced with Mainstone, but Umpire was by no means of the stuff from which Derby winners are made, and with him may be said to have closed the first equine invasion from

About fifteen years elapsed before another owner of horses in the United States was bold enough to try the experiment afresh but Mr. Sanford, who ran second with a colt called Black Prince for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1877, did not do so well as Mr. Ten Broeck, and he has not kept up a large stud at Newmarket. He was followed, however, at a year or two's interval by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, whose name was made very familiar to the racing world in the spring of 1879 by the many victories which Parole achieved in the spring handicaps. Parole beat Mr. Gretton's "cup horse" Isonomy at Newmarket, and won both the handicaps at Newmarket, and won both the handicaps at Ensom; but he was not always to be trusted and he eventually returned to America without adding puch to the fame of American racehorses. Mr. Lorillard had in the meanwhile formed a large stud at Newmarket, and last season he won the Spring Handicap there with Wallenstein, and introduced to the public a two-year-old named Iroquois, whom one of our most experienced trainers declared to be "the future winner of the Derby" after he had seen him run in the July Stakes at head-quarters. In his subsequent performances, however, Iroquois lost his character entirely, and when the present season began his prospects of winning the Derby seemed very remote. A better chance would have been that of Foxball, a colt belonging to Mr. Keene, the New York stockbroker, who had also formed a racing stud at Newmarket, if he had been entered, but as his name was omitted from all the great three-year prizes in England no one could have expected that

the Cambridgeshire. Such, however, is the the Cambridgeshire. Such, however, is the total standing to their credit, and of this sum £18,310 has been won by Mr. Lorillard. His colt Iroquois, who has won seven races out of nine, began by running second for the Two Thousand Guiness, the enly other occasion upon which he has known defeat being when he ran third to Bend Or for the Champion Stakes at Newmarket. Iroquois' winnings include the Newmarket Stakes of £275, the Burwell Stakes of £180, the Epsom Derby of £5,295, the Prince of the Epsom Derby of £5.295, the Prince of Wales's Stakes (£2,800) and the St. James's Palace Stakes of £1,500 at Ascot, the Doncaster St. Leger of £5,450, and the Newmarket Derby of £695. He has also received £203 for the two races in which he was "placed," while his owner's winning score has been increased by Mistake, who won the International Handicap of £708 at New-market, and who ran second for the Lincoln-shire Handicap, and Gerald, who, second in the Middle Park Plate, was allowed to win a sweepstakes of £400 at the last of the Newmarket meetings, and who is almost first favourite for next year's Derby. Mr. Lorillard has therefore every prospect of being as successful next season as he was this, and he may feel a certain amount of satisfaction at two victories which have been achieved by Passaic, who has won two races worth £350 since he was sold out of his stable, at the success last week in the Great Shropshire Handicap (£912) of Wallenstein, who has been purchased by Lord Ellesmere, and at the proficiency over hurdles of another of his cast-offs called Dakota, who won the prin-cipal hurdle race at Deauville this summer.

The victories which have been achieved by Mr. Keene are less numerous, for, with the exception of Golden Gate, who won the Granby Stakes of £340 at Newmarket, and of Marshal Macdonald, who secured a selling plate of £130 at Sandown Park, his only winner has been Foxhall. This colt, as has been stated above, had no engagement in the great races, and as he could only run a bad econd to Bend Or, at a great advantage in the weights, for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom, it seemed as if his merits had been unduly magnified. He did little towards retrieving his character in the Grand Prix de Paris—the value of which (£6,358) added to the total won in England, brings the American balance up to £31,390—for, though he won the race, it was only by the skin of his teeth and by the jockeyship of Fordham; and as shortly after this he failed to obtain a place in the Ascot Cup, he was set down as far the inferior of Iroquois. During this period he had been in training at Newmarket, but his owner's horses were shortly afterwards placed under the charge of William Day in Hampshire, and the change of air proved so beneficial to Foxhall that when he ran for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at the first of the Newmarket autumn meetings he looked quite another horse. His easy success in this race, worth £747, paved the way for his still more meritorious triumph in the Cesarewitch with the respectable impost of 7st 12lb. But this performance, good as it was, sinks into in-significance beside his final victory for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, as no three-year-old had ever before won under such a weight as 9st. That Foxhall was rather lucky to have won outright is generally admitted, but making all due allowance for the contretemps to his two nearest opponents the performance stamps him as a genuine good horse, and as the hero of the season. His three victories the hero of the season. His three victories in the Cesarewitch, the Select, and the Cambridgeshire Stakes brought in £1,287, £445, de Paris he earned close on £11,000 for his owner, and will, with Iroquois and Gerald, help

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

to keep the American horses as prominently

been this .- Daily News.

before the public next season as they have

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon accompanied by Princess Louise. Her Majesty went out this morning, attended by the Hon. Lady Lambart. Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne drove to Ryde this morning, attended by Miss Norele. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family on Monday

The funeral of the late Lord Justice Lush will take place at Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday next.

The death is announced of Lady Barron, widow of the late Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., formerly M.P. for Waterford, which oc-curred on Tuesday last at her residence in Lady Barron was the youngest daughter of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, by his second wife Mary, second daughter of John, fourth Earl Poulett. She was born 21st April, 1824, and married 1st August, 1863, Sir

Winston Barron, Bart., and was left A message from Dublin announces that Mr. Justice O'Brien died in that city on Thursday, in his 76th year.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. STREET, R.A.

The remains of George Edmund Street, R.A., were interred on Thursday afternoon in the nave of Westminster Abbey, at the foot of the last resting-place of his early master, Sir Gilbert Scott. The obsequies were attended by some two thousand persons. pall-bearers were Mr. W. H. M.P. (as representing the Prime Minister), Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the President of the Royal Academy (Sir F. Leighton), Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. Justice Kay, the Bishop of Winchester, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (Mr. Hayter Lewis), and Mr. E. Freshfield. The carriages sent to join the funeral cortege in-cluded that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Council of the Royal Academy assembled at Burlington House some time before the hour of the funeral, and proceedbefore the hour of the funeral, and proceeding in four carriages to Cavendish-square
joined the cortege of mourning relatives and
friends as it left the house of the deceased in
Cavendish-place. The Council of the Royal
Institute of British Architects, assembling at
9, Conduit-street, also took their place in
the procession, to which they added ten carincrease the agree point. riages at the same point. The general body of the last-named institute, together with members of the Society of Antiquaries and the Architectural Association assembled at the Jerusalem Chamber, and joined the procession of mourners and friends as they entered the Abbey from Dean's-yard through the west cloisters. The funeral car was an open one, drawn by four horses. The coffin was of polished oak, and had a wedge-shaped top of mediæval type. It bore on a brass plate the simple inscription: "George Edmund Street, R.A. Born June 20th, 1824; died December 18th, 1881." The private mourners who followed the funeral car in eight coaches were:—Mr. Arthur Street, Mr. Thomas Street, Mr. Thomas Street, Jun., Mr. F. E. Street, Mr. G. H. P. Street, Major Proctor, Mr. William Holland, Rev. Cyril Holland, Mr. Stuart Holland, Mr. Stephen Holland, Mr. J. P. Collier, Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Mr. H. de Zoete, Mr. Sawell P. R. D. William J. P. L. Sawell P. R. D. William J. P. J. Sawell P. R. M. Sawell P. R. S tell, Rev. B. Webb, Rev. J. Shearme, Mr. Frank Walton, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Mitford, Dr. Ogle, the Dean of Carlisle, Rev. B. Compton, Mr. Holland, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Gandy. These coaches, as well as those that followed, were ordinary broughams. Among the numerous friends who assembled at the cloisters were the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, M.P., Sir H. Cole, Sir A. Clay, Bart., Canon Liddon, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr.

E. Waterhouse, Mr. J. M. Clabon, and Mr. Bowman, F.R.S. The sacrarium, the space under the lantern, and the choir were under the lantern, and the choir were crowded with the friends of the deceased. Specially reserved seats in the choir were occupied by the ladies of the deceased's family and their friends. In the impressive service—the choral one from the music of Handel, Purcell, Groft, and Spohr, usually performed at the Abbey—the Dean of Westminster and Canon Duckworth were the officiating clergy. As the procession entered the choir the opening sentences, "I am the resurrection and the life," from Croft, were chanted by the choristers, who afterwards sang Purcell's chant. The coffin, which was placed near the steps of the sacrarium, was covered with a pall of violet-coloured velvet, ornamented with a large red cross. It was that used at the funeral of Sir Gilbert Scott. The lesson was read by Canon Duckworth, and at the conclusion of the first portion of the Burial Service the coffin was carried back to the nave to the impressive music of Beetheto the nave to the impressive music of Beethoven's "Funeral March," played by Dr. Bridge on the organ. As the mourners and friends assembled round the grave, Purcell's "Thou knowest, Lord," and "I heard a voice" were sung, and at the close of the service the choir again joined in the beautiful strains from Handel, "His body is burled in peace." The Dean pronounced the benediction, and while the organist played the "Dead March" in Saul, the mourners took their last farewell at the grave. Many wreaths of beautiful flowers were placed on the remains after interment, the peculiar shape of the coffin having pre-vented their being placed upon it until after it had been lowered into the tomb.

A MARQUIS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, Mr. Tickell, barrister, addressing the Lord Mayor, said that he appeared to support a summons against the Marquis of Huntly for obtaining £2,418 by false pretences from Benjamin Nicholson, a bill-broker, of Lombard-street. Nicholson, a bill-broker, of Lombard-street. The summons was returnable that day; but Smith, the summoning officer of the court, after having gone to the residence of the marquis, in Portman-square, and to the Devonshire Club, could get no other information except that "the Marquis of Huntly is out of town." The solicitors for the prosecution had also made inquiries, and had communicated with the legal gentlemen who had acted for the marquis, but they declined to give any information as to his lordship's address. The Lord Mayor, he knew, was cognisant of certain facts in connexion with the case, and he (Mr. Tickell) had further to the case, and he (Mr. Tickell) had further to observe that the solicitors had also written to a Mr. Fitch, who acted as the agent of the marquis when the cheque was handed over, and from him they had ascertained that the last time the marquis was heard of he was in Constantinople, and was now believed to be in Russia. It was recited in the brief that the marquis left England in June last, after resigning several lucrative positions, and had not returned to England. Under these cirnot returned to England. Under these circumstances he had to apply that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of his lordship, so that the extradition proceedings might be furthered without delay. It would be idle for the Court to issue another summons, for it was clear that the noble marquis was keeping out of the country in order that he might evade any process that could be served upon him.

Mayor understood from the statement of the learned counsel that he knew the legal gentlemen who had acted for marquis. Mr. Tickell said his lordship would recollect that annexed to the information on which the summons was granted were docu-ments relating to several civil proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and the solicitors who acted for the marquis were there named. The solicitors for the prosecution had communi-cated with those gentlemen, as well as with another solicitor who now acted for his lordship, but all of them declined to give any in-formation whatever. The Lord Mayor said that the prosecution evidently knew the name of the gentleman who now acted for the marquis. Mr. Tickell: Yes, but he declined to accept any summons or to act for his lord-ship in these matters. The solicitors in the civil proceedings had declared they were not authorised to receive any process for the marquis, or to act for him in any manner. The prosecution therefore asked for a warrant so that his lordship might be brought to this country and tried at the Old Bailey. The Lord Mayor thought it would be best to adjourn the summons for a fortnight, and in the meantime they could communicate with the legal gentleman who had his lordship's affairs in hand. Mr. Tickell looked upon any delay as

in hand. Mr. Tickell looked upon any delay as inefficacious.

The Lord Mayor said he had seen some of the papers, and he noticed there had been civil proceedings against the marguis, and that part of the money had been obtained. Proceedings had also been instituted in the Court of Chancery in reference to charges on his lordship's property. Looking at the fact that the question now before him was one of a criminal nature, and that after it had been treated in a civil court, where part of been treated in a civil court, where part of the money had been recovered, and more-over that the marquis's present solicitor was known, he was of opinion that the summons should be adjourned for a fortnight. The prosecution would be in no worse position then, seeing that the noble marquis was in Russia. Mr. Tickell remarked that directly they obtained a warrant they could expedite proceedings and bring the marquis back to this country. The civil proceedings under which part of the money had been recovered were not undertaken by the prosecutor in this case. The money was recovered on bills of exchange prior to the fraud being discovered. It was after the cheque had been presented to the marquis that the prosecutor ascertained the falsity of the pretences made. The Lord Mayor supposed that if the balance had been paid no proceedings would have been taken against the marquis. Mr. Tickell said that such a remark would apply to all cases of debt. The Lord Mayor was unable to say what might arise in the meantime, but he should order the summons to be adjourned till Jan. 12, when, if there was no appearance, the case against the noble marquis would be much stronger than it was at the present time. Mr. Tickell said that the present time. Mr. Tickell said that the solicitors would be again communicated with, and at the expiration of the fortnight his application would be renewed.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ATTENDANCE.

The Bishop of Winchester, in a letter to the Times, makes some remarks on the subject of the attempted "religious census of our large towns" from "the point of view of a Churchman." The Bishop observes "that the Church claims to be the National Church, the Church claims to be the National Church, not merely on the ground of numerical majority, but because it was the National Church and the moulder and director of national life in England from the very time when England first became a nation." He admits, however, that "if the National Church has lost her hold on more than half of those who should be her children, she has certainly sone much, disastrous as it will be for the nation, to forfeit the confidence and support of the nation wherever it shall throw off its National Church." But, the Bishop continues:—

The now proverbial saying is proverbially true, that "nothing is so fallacious as facts, except figures." I say nothing of the supposed "whip," either in 1851 or 183t, which is spoken of as filling chapels on the special Sunday. I have not the least intention of detracting from the zeat of Nonconformist ministers or Wesleyan class leaders, or of denying the good which they are doing among those to whom their influence reaches. But, as a matter of fact, their influence reaches more to certain classes of society than to others; and those classes are what we commonly call the

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LONDON, JANUARY 14-15, 1882.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY. The Rescript of the German Emperor, issued in his quality of King of Prussia, appears to have caused great alarm and consternation in Germany. It is regarded by all outside Court circles, and possibly some within them, as laying down dangerous doctrines for the present, and threatening worse things for the future. Its two main propositions are that the acts of the Government are not the acts of the Minister who countersigns them, but of the Sovereign who orders them; and that officials at election time are bound, under pain of dismissal, to support, or at least not to actively oppose, the policy which the Sovereign recommends to the country. The German Parliament has begun by asserting its independence in a curious way. It has passed, by a very large majority, the second reading of a Bill respecting the Act whereby ecclesiastics are bound to make submission to the State before entering on their offices. The Falk Laws are purely Prussian enactments; but this was an Imperial Act, and the Imperial Parliament can therefore repeal it with the assent of the Federal Council. The majority was made up not only of the Clericals, the Poles, and others, who would be sure to vote for any measure giving greater latitude and security to ecclesiastics, but also of a large contingent of advanced Liberals, who were opposed on principle to restrictions on religious opinion, and a small contingent of Socialist democrats. who were opposed on principle to any restriction on anything. Old-fashioned Liberals vote against the measure on the usual ground that freedom must not be

conceded to the enemies of freedom. There was a reasonable ground for the difference of conscientious opinion in the ranks of the Liberal Party, and the respective sections voted as they thought right. This was immediately seized on by the critics devoted to Prince Bismarck as a fresh proof of the incurable divisions and quarrels of the Liberal Party. It may, on the other hand, be taken much more reasonably as a proof that the German people is seriously interesting itself in its own affairs, and that honourable men are prepared to vote in accordance with the opinions by advocating which they secured their election. What will be the fate of the Bill remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that the action of the Parliament constitutes a new and very important step in the constitutional struggle which is now agitating Germany .- Saturday Review The Spectator is of opinion that the "Royal Rescript" published in Berlin on Saturday evening does not involve a revolution, but in advising its issue Prince Bismarck has entered on that broad road which leads direct to coups d'état. An immense effort is being made to show that the Rescript contains no new doctrine, and only reasserts the central truth of the Prussian Constitution; and there is a sense in which this theory is partially, though only partially correct. There is no doubt that the Constitution in Prussia was intended to be monarchical, in a sense in which the English Constitution, at all events in modern times, has not been monarchical; that it left an immense place for the King; that he was intended to remain head of the Executive; and that, in particular, he was allowed full power to select, appoint, and replace his own

Ministers. But it is no less true that the King was expected to act on the advice of such Ministers as he and Parliament could both accept, and that the policy of the kingdom, though no doubt immensely influenced by the King's will, was in theory to be theirs, and not his only. For the Constitution, as the Rescript admits, made the King irresponsible, made Ministers responsible, and rendered the signature of a Minister indispensable to every act. To make Ministers responsible for decrees which they could in no way control, is an injustice which not even the framers of Continental Constitutions could have intended to commit; and consequently, for 31 years the King, though, no doubt, most powerful, has been sheltered by his servants from Parliamentary or popular attack. In declaring, therefore, that "the right of the King to conduct the Government and policy of Prussia, according to his own discretion," is limited, but not abolished, by the Constitution, and that the necessity for a Minister's signature and the responsibility of Ministers do not impair the directness of the King's action, the author of the Rescript gives a new and, pro tanto an absolutist interpretation to the Consti-

M. GAMBETTA AND THE FRENCH

CONSTITUTION. The Saturday Review is uncertain whether M. Gambetta prefers two Chamhers to one; but he has shown on more than one occasion that he correctly appreciates 'the special connection which exists between the communes and the Senate. The real reason, apparently, that moves him to destroy the Constitution in this particular has nothing to do with the manner in which the popular Chamber is elected. M. Gambetta has made up his mind that he will not govern France unless the Chamber of Deputies is elected by departments, instead of by arrondissements; and he sees in the revision of the Constitution the only means of getting what he wants. Why there should be no other the science of toxicology within the last slight. But the tendency at Davos has been

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. not introduce a bill to establish the scrutin de liste without subjecting the Constitution to revision, in order to accomplish what might equally be accomplished without such revision. The explanation may possibly be that, as it is not proposed to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, there is no reason for introducing a bill to change the distribution of the constituencies so long before a general election. But as revision was the cry with which M. Gambetta went to the country last autumn, there is a technical consistency in giving immediate effect to it, even though the ostensible reason for doing so has disappeared. Revision is to be resorted to in reference to the mode of electing the Senate, nominally, because it was part of M. Gambetta's programme under a quite different state of things, but really because M. Gambetta wants to make the Constitution define for the first time the mode of electing the Chamber of Deputies.

The Spectator considers that M. Gambetta having told the country that he could not work fairly without the scrutin de liste, and as the country, willing or unwilling, accepted his terms, he is in the right in insisting on them. That he will carry his Revision cannot be doubted. France did not insist on scrutin de liste, but it voted permission for it as clearly as ever the United Kingdom voted permission for an Irish Land Act. It may be angry, under the apprehension that dissolution will follow revision; but the effect of that anger will be to induce it to vote so carefully ' straight" that the excuse for dissolution will never come. That this is personal government, rather than real Parliamentary government, may be true, and the Spectator dreads scrutin de liste for that very reason; but still it is personal government terminable in a moment at the will of the electors.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

The Economist, after mentioning the respective objects of England and France in Egypt, declares that if the joint protectorate should once take the form of a joint protectorate-it is difficult to see how combined military action can lead in the long run to any other result-the irreconcileable divergence between the aims and interests of the two Powers will soon declare itself, and the worst consequences may be apprehended :-

The truth is that England and France are in Egypt in a radically false position, and yet they can neither retreat nor go forwards, except at the risk of precipitating a catastrophe. Of all expedients that could be devised for securing and retaining influence in a foreign country, the expedient of an indirect financial control is probably the worst, and, bad as it must be in any case, its evils are more than doubled when its exercise is vested jointly in to tell them that they are free men, and can Powers whose objects and methods differ so widely as do those of England and France. Yet now that the control is once established, to abandon it hastily would be to deliver over Egypt to anarchy, or still worse to Turkish domination. The situation, full of peril and embarrassment as it is, is one which we have created for ourselves, and we have only our-selves to thank if there is no immediate escape from it. Our best hope for the future would seem to lie in gaining the friendship of the better elements in the Nationalist party, which may in time provide the nucleus of a healthy and independent Government.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The Spectator believes there is something in the understood resolve of the Cabinet to reform the Government of London this year which appeals strongly to the imagination. It is such a gallant attempt to do good, without promise or hope of pay! No great class particularly wants the metropolis to be vivified, and a great many strong interests have reason to dread any

innovation :-The plan proposed, so far as it has oozed out, will conciliate the abler men, being substantially an extension of the City, with a better suffrage, but with two houses, a Court of Aldermen, and a Court of Deputies, over the whole metropolitan area, but the City Ring will fear an ultimate loss of power. Hitherto, even Government has shrunk from touching them, and the federated municipalities which look up to them as defenders of selfgovernment. The vestries, with their thousand dependants, will be all alarmed, indignant or doubtful; while Conservatives of all kinds will apprehend by instinct that the waking of popular light in the huge city may be fatal to the ascendancy they always claim, but did not even under Lord Beaconsfield possess. There may be resistance, too, from the great nobles whose fortunes are derived from their London ground-rents, and who entertain a conviction, groundless, as we be-lieve, that the equalisation of rates, which must follow or accompany any reform, will affect their incomes. And at the same time, the general population, the millions of this province covered with houses," which we call London, are hardly aware of the value of reform. There is but one objection to the unification of London under a single body of two Houses, wih a regular executive, and with the administration of all departments, from the schools to the streets and the water -with the rights, in fact, of a Birmingham municipality-which is worth serious discussion. It is a very great power which is sud-denly to be called into being, and may it not be too great? May not London, like Paris, be too strong for the good order of the country? That is the true argument which has delayed the creation of London so long, and it is neither unreasonable nor out of place.

THE WIMBLEDON POISONING CASE.

The coroner's jury have come to the same conclusion as the police magistrate, and decided that there is a prima facie case for Dr. G. H. Lamson to answer in respect of the death of his young brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John :-

No other result was possible. The cause of the poor boy's death was abundantly clear. He died from aconite poisoning. The physiological proof of this is complete. His death followed almost immediately on the visit of Dr. Lamson. It has been proved that Dr. Lamson had purchased aconite, and that aconite was found in some of the preparations which he had given to his brother-in-law for medicinal purposes. The most reasonable deduction from these facts is that they were due, not to coincidence, but design. When, moreover, it was proved that the boy had been ill on a former occasion after an interview with Dr. Lamson, and when it was shown that the latter had a powerful motive for wishing his death, the inference from all the circumstances that the onus should be thrown upon him of establishing his innocence is irresistible. He may succeed in doing so, and there can be no doubt that every help which science and legal ability can afford for the purpose will be at his command. In the meantime, there is one eminently satisfactory aspect of the case. The evidence adduced in the inquiries before the coroner and the magistrate show what an immense advance has been made in

we seem to have passed from a region of conjecture to one of almost positive demon-stration. If it is alarming to know that onesixteenth part of a grain of aconite is sufficient to kill a man, it is reassuring to learn on the same authority that the two-hundredths part of a grain of that subtle poison can be in-fallibly detected after it has wrought its deadly effect on the system. The coroner's jury ap-pended to their verdict an expression of sympathy with Mr. Bedbrook, the principal of the school where Mr. John died. Such is the perversity of human nature that Mr. Bed-brook is certain to suffer in public opinion from the occurrence of this tragedy at his house. It is right, therefore, to point out that there is not the smallest ground for imputing fault to him. No possible care on his part could have protected his unfortunate pupil, and he deserves and will have the sympathy of all right-thinking people.—Globe.

COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTION.

Referring to the extraordinary confession of the man Brooks, declaring the innocence of two men who have already served a long term of penal servitude for an attack upon him, which is now shown never to have been made, the Daily Telegraph remarks that the question of practical interest now is whether anything can be done to compensate these unfortunate men for all their hardships:—
To indemnify them fully would be impossible. But the stigma attaching to them is

wiped off already, and there remains an act of generosity which ought certainly to be performed without loss of time. Pecuniary compensation must be awarded and every effort made to start the victims again in at least as good a position as they occupied before. For, if justice sometimes errs, when the error is discovered it is only common fairness that the injury inflicted should be repaired in some slight degree. Accidents, it is said, will happen in the best administration of the law, as the cases of Galley and Habron notoriously exemplify, though there is no reason to complain of the number of mistakes made by criminal law courts. The law is a great machine, with a myriad separate wheels and cranks, and axles, and now and then some part of the mechanism is apt to go wrong. This is the percent-age of failure which always accompanies any vast and ordinarily satisfactory system; but the very rarity of wrong convictions is a forcible argument in favour of compensating the victims of them when they do occur. The expense per annum would be comparatively small, and in the case of Johnson and Clowes the State is spared the cost of keeping the men in prison for eight years. It can, therefore, afford to be reasonably generous. If we think what a terrible punishment it must have been to these poor men to find themselves arraigned for a crime never committed, condemned by a jury of their countrymen, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, we should not feel much inclined to haggle over the matter of money compensation. Merely go about their business, is not enough. It would be unworthy of a wealthy and generous people. Sir William Harcourt will understand that the precedent of substantial indemnification is not a dangerous one, simply for the reason that mistaken convictions are of exceedingly rare occurrence. Even if the State were called upon to pay to the extent of £10,000 a-year in compensation to convicted innocents, the loss would not be greater than the Exchequer might be able to bear.

DRAWBACKS TO ALPINE SUNSHINE. Mr. John Addington Symonds sends the following from Davos to the Pall Mall

Four years' experience has not shaken my belief in the value of a high mountain climate for certain classes of pulmonary invalids; though I am bound to say that the hopes I entertained and publicly expressed after a few months' residence in Davos have been considerably damped by what I have since observed. At the same time this long experi-ence convinces me that the principles upon which an Alpine cure can be expected have been steadily neglected here. When I first knew the place it was a little village, furnished with a few hotels for the reception of strangers. The life was primitively simple, the air quite pure, the houses far apart and of moderate dimensions. Since then it has rapidly expanded, and the expansion has brought the following bad consequences:

1. There is now a perceptible cloud of smoke always hanging over the valley, shifting with the wind, but not escaping, and thickening the air to a considerable extent. This smoke arises mainly, doubtless, from chimneys; but it reminds one of the breath of many hundreds of consumptive patients aggregated at close quarters. 2. The houses, which have sprung up like mushrooms, are built with so little attention to the requirements of a sanatorium that the main promenade is more than half in shadow 3. The drainage of the place is infamous. One portion of the village carries its sewage down into a marsh, where it stagnates. Another portion is drained into the stream, which in winter is a shallow, open, iceclogged ditch, exhaling a frozen vapour. To walk by the course of this river is now not only disagreeable but dangerous. The largest hotel frequented by the English has a horrible effluvium arising from the cesspool beneath its windows. In the largest hotel frequented by the Germans a species of low fever has recently declared itself. 4. The social amusements of a watering-place have been greatly developed. Dances, concerts, theatres, bazaars, private theatricals, picnics, are multiplied. Some entertainments of the sort are no doubt not only necessary, but also beneficial. Yet it must be remembered that the peculiar severity of Alpine winter, the peculiar conditions under which consumptive people meet together here, crowded into rooms artificially heated with stoves, render all but the simplest forms of social gathering very dangerous. The only way of averting some serious

catastrophe from a health-resort which has deserved popularity, and the principle of which is excellent—the only way of preventing Davos from being converted into an ill-drained, over-crowded, gas-lighted centre of cosmopolitan disease and second-rate gaiety —is to develop rival places of the same type. The valley of Davos proper, from Davos-Kulm or Wolfgang down to Frauenkirch, may be said to be already exhausted for building purposes. This valley is so narrow properly that the same type. and so much enclosed with mountains that the further development of any of its hamlets is certain to injure the whole neighbourhood. Its torrent is too thin and hampered in its course to act as a common conduit-pipe for drainage. Its boasted absence of wind causes the addition of smoke from chimneys or of exhalations from cesspools to be immediately felt in all parts of the district, If Davos is to remain what it calls itself—a Luft-Kur-Ort, or "Health resort of sun and air "-it must learn rather to contract than to expand. I have touched upon some of the obvious dangers which at present threaten Davos. I might have gone into more alarming problems, and have raised the question whether the accumulation of sick people in big hotels, which are really consumptive hospitals, though not subject to the precautions used in consumptive hospi-tals, is not attended with the gravest disadvantages. So long as the hotels remained small, and there were only a few of them in the place, the peril from this source was

quarter of a century. Comparing the evidence given on the trials of Palmer and Dove with that which we have lately read. small a space as possible, and to build new inns at the doors of the old ones. All this is done in a climate where winter renders double windows and stove heated buildings indispensable. All this is done for a society where the dying pass their days and nights in closest contiguity with those who have some chance of living! Within the last few weeks two cases have come under my notice, one that of a native of Davos attached to the service of the visitors, another that of an English girl, who have both contracted lung disease itself, owing, as I believe, to the conditions of life as they have recently been developed here. Should English doctors continue to send phthisical patients to Davos in such numbers as to encourage further building and crowding, they will not only destroy a very useful sanatorium, but will be guilty of serious neglect of their first duties to the sick folk who consult them. The remedy is to establish a new health-resort of the same nature. But this new place must, for reasons above given, not be founded in the valley of That is already at least sufficiently occupied; and Davos has enough in the future to do with organizing its existing accommodation. It only requires a little patience, a study of localities, and some spirit of adventure to create a rival which would save Davos from ruin and put profits into the pockets of speculators. Are not St. Maritz and Wiesen

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince of Wales and a distinguished party had a fine morning's shooting on the estate of Lord Stamford at Bradgate Park, Leicester, on Friday. His Royal Highness. accompanied by Lord Stamford left the hall soon after four o'clock, amid great cheering, the tenants having assembled in great numbers to witness the departure. The stree's of Leicester were profusely decorated and bril-liantly illuminated. The Prince, who rode in an open carraiage, was greeted with tremendous cheering by the vast multitude of spectators lining the streets. Hs R val Highness bowed repeatedly in response. The toyal train left Leicester amid great cheering, and arrived at St. Pancras in the evening. Stamford and the Mayor of Leicester have been requested to convey to the inhabitants of the district the gratification of his Royal Highness at the exceedingly hearty and spontaneous reception he had met with.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Connaught, who is at present residing at Bagshot Mansion, Surrey, is daily expected. The Lord Chancellor arrived in town on Friday from Blackmore, his seat near Peters-

Friday from Diackmore, his seat hear telestical. His lordship is expected to return to his country seat to-day.

Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote and Miss Northcote have been the guests during the last day or two of the Marquis and Marchio-ness of Exeter, at Burghley House, Stamford Sir Richard Malins has in every way slightly

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

An application was made in the Dublin Queen's Bench Division on Friday to the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barry for a mandamus to quash the sealed order of the Local Government Board dismissing Dr. Kenny, now a " suspect" in Kimainham Gaol, from his office of surgeon of the North Dublin Workhouse. Affidavits were read setting forth the services of Dr. Kenny, and urging that he should not be dismissed unless he had shown unfitness for his duties. After some argument the case was ordered to stand

The fund for the sustenance of the political prisoners now amounts to £10,500 Dis-atisfaction is, it is stated, felt among the suspects in Kilmainham as to their treatment by the Land League. Out of the eighty-two prisoners in that gaol, sixty-six have refused o accept any but the prison fare, but Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Brennan, Dr. Kenny, and twelve others receive one meal a day supplied out of the fund. Some of the prisoners are very indignant at an appeal being made for their food while such large sums have been received from America, of the disposal of

The Nation says a friend who recently had an interview with Mr. Parnell in Kilmain ham Prison asked him how his own tenants were acting as regards the No Rent movement. eminent suspect, smiling pleasantly, replied that " they were standing to the ma-

which no account is given.

nifesto in splendid style."
On Wednesday night two policemen, who were watching at Clashaduff, near Drimoleague, Cork, heard the report of firearms, and saw a man armed with a gun. The man, who had apparently discharged his gun near a house for the purpose of intimidation, escaped, but left his gun behind him. On the same night, a tarmer named M'Carthy, residing at Ballymacroom, was dragged out of his bed by a party of armed and disguised men, who subjected him to gross ill-treatment. M Carthy was suspected of having paid his

At the Cork assizes on Friday several perons who had been convicted of riot at Abbeyfeale, when a land agent and a bailiff were beaten and stripped and two policemen were assaulted, were brought up for sentence. Cornelius Donoghue and John Cullinane were sentenced to five years' penal servitude. One man was sentenced to eighteen months imprisoment, and five others to twelve months' imprisonment each.

Four more arrests were made in the neighbourhood of Millstreet, county Cork on Friday, bringing up the number of arrests in this locality to twenty-three.

ECHOES.

It is a very sad thing to be utterly desperate -to find that the little Pandora's box of Tunbridge Wells ware, privately presented to one many years since, and from which so many evils and distempers have issued, has disintegrated with the dry rot, and that even Hope has fallen through. Yes; I am, at this time of writing, altogether hopeless of being able to persuade those disastrous personages, the writers of political leading articles in the newspapers, to use an obvious English equivalent for the French word "Cloture."

The odious word cloture-I call it odious, since we have the sonorous English equiva-lent ready to our hand—is quoted in the St. James's Gazette of Jan. 9, some half a dozen times. There is a leading article entitled "The Cloture" in the World of this week. I have seen it quoted in the Standard and many other papers; and between this and the opening of Parliament the political leader writers, all over the country, will be "talking the leg off an iron pit," so to speak, about "la clôture;" and McJingo, that fervid antiministerialist ministerialist, will be vehemently declaring, at the annual dinner of the West Clodshire

Clottoor in this country."
"It is always considered," wrote Sydney Smith, "as a piece of impertinence in England, if a man with less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects." There it is. If I had three thousand a year; if I were Professor Mouldymugg, F.R.S., or the Rev. Grymes Wapshott, D.D., or Mr. Nimbleninepence, M.P., or even My Lord Tomnoddy, I might persuade people to listen to me on the matter of "closure" against "cloture." As it is, I am Nobody, and Hopeless. Indeed, I may esteem myself fortunate if I escape being branded as "sensational" in protesting against the attempted foisting on our language by the political leader-monger of the clumsily new-fangled word "cloure." The Italians have adopted the system; but they disdain to borrow the word from the French.
Words; idle words. We have to thank

vention of a brand new compound English word. What do you say to a "non-providentable-bodied case"? I read of such a "case" in the report of a recent meeting of the beneficent institution in question. After this, what becomes of the briar-wood-pipe-smoking, bull-terrier-keeping, knifeboard-of-omnibus-patronising, music-hall-ditty-humming, Gaiety-restaurant young man; or the American "shinning-round-the-free-lunches, killikillick-chewing, cocktail-imbibing, drawpoker-playing, non-law-abiding, scallawag-hoodlum cuss"? The non-provident-able-bodied case is, I gather from the Charity Organisation report, a labouring man able to work, but who has got no work to do. He has been "non-provident"-that is to say, he has neglected to become a Forester, an Odd Fellow, a Druid, or an Ancient Briton; to invest in Consols, or make deposits in the Post-Office Savings' Bank. Away with the "non-provident-able-bodied case" to the workhouse! There let him crack stones and pick oakum.

A charming Christmas gift comes to me from Leipsic, in the form of a handsomely bound little tome, being the two-thousandth volume of the world-famed Tauchnitz Collection of British Authors. What a cheerful kindly benefactor to English tourists abroad has been the Baron Bernard Christian von Tauchnitz. Since '41, I think, has the Tauchnitz series been in course of publication. "At that time there was no international copyright; but Herr Tauchnitz re-solved to obtain the sanction of the authors, and pay them for permission to include their productions in his series." Nobly has the House of Tauchnitz abided by its upright resoive. Most of the people of the pen have tasted the Tauchnitz blood, in the shape of handsome cheques; and my brethren and sisters will, perhaps, agree with me when I say that when, in the fullness of time, the Herr Baron is gathered to his fathers there could scarcely be a better epitaph for inscription on his mausoleum than the one (slightly altered) placed by Mr. Ruskin on the tomb of his father, who was a wine merchant. The Tauchnitz epitaph should read :-Although a Publisher,

A Generous Man.
The two-thousandth Tauchnitz is Professor
Morley's "English Literature in the Reign of Victoria: with a Glance at the Past;" but the charm of the book is the copious collection of facsimiles of the autographs of British and American authors who have had dealings with the House of Tauchnitz. Here shall you mark the bold feminine "fist" of the beautiful Countess of Blessington (1843), the flowing but magisterial "firma" of Miss M. E. Braddon but magisterial "firma" of Miss M. E. Braddon (1866); the delicate Italian hand of "E. L. Bulwer" (1842); "Edward Bulwer Lytton" (1844), and the slightly tremulous "Lytton" (1868). Miss Rhoda Broughton "looms large" under the date of 1881; "B. Disraeli" writes a big, legal, engrossing-looking hand in 1844, and is big and bold, but deviates from the horizontal line in 1881; Mrs. Frances from the horizontal line in 1881; Mrs. Frances Cashel Hoey seems to have been studying German caligraphy in 1872, so narrowly parallel are her up and down strokes; "Ouida" is simply and gracefully legible in 1860; Caroline Norton flourishes too much in 1871 Charles Reade in 1856 bears down upon you like some great Spanish galleon; and the sign manual Katherine Saunders (1873) might be one of the signatures, so sternly resolute is it, to the death warrant of Charles the First. Thomas Carlyle is almost illegible in 1865; E. C. Grenville Murray is diplomatically clear in 1872; and W. M. Thackeray (1857)-in his cursive and oblique, not his horizontal Anglo-Greek character-would do honour to a copper-plate engraver of visiting cards. "Anne Thackeray" in 1875, developed into Anne Ritchie in 1879, quite overpowers, caligraphically, her illustrious sire. -G. A. S. in the Illustrated London News.

THE ENGLISH SLAVE BOYS' CASE .- A Warrant Granted .- Mr. C. M. Barker renewed his application at Bow-street on Saturday for a warrant against Hadj Ben Mahomed, the proprietor of the Beni Zoug Zoug troupe of acrobats, under the child-stealing section of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 100. He based his application on the information of Mrs. Ade, who stated that in 1873 she apprenticed her son, then aged eight, to Hadj Ben Mahomed, on the distinct understanding and agreement that the boy should not be taken out of England. In 1878 she heard that her son had been taken to Spain, and for three years she had heard nothing of him, and could not ascertain whether he was alive or dead. Mr. Flowers said he looked upon the indentures signed by the boys as void, as the boys ought to be capable of understanding what they were signing, and whether the deed was for their benefit or not. Mr. Barker said that he had personally investigated several cases, and in most of them it was found that the mothers had apprenticed their children owing to the dissolute characters of their husbands and their inability to provide their children with homes. The woman Ade having sworn to her information, Mr. Flowers granted a warrant.

MOTION TO COMMIT MR. CHATTERTON .- A motion was made on Friday, before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, on behalf of Mr. Jarmain, for an order committing Mr. Chatterton and his treasurer, Mr. Jennings, for opposing Mr. George Newman, the receiver appointed by the court, receiving the rents and profits of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and £5 out of the receipts of each performance, and preventing him performing his duties.—Counsel for the defendants said there was no necessity to discuss the matter now, as the theatre was closed He asked that the motion might stand over till next Friday, by which time he would have had an opportunity of answering the case. There was a complete answer to the case.—No opposition to this request was offered, and the motion was ordered to stand over till next Friday.

CHILDREN'S BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE .-The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress enter-tained a large number of children at the Mansion House on Friday evening, the programme, which started with the announcement of a ball, including amusements of a varied character. The halls and rooms, which were brilliantly illuminated, for the most part by different forms of the electric light, prominence being given to the Crompton light, were the scene of the greatest efforts on the part of the children and their friends to do honour to the occasion. Costumes were not only varied, but much taste had been displayed in their selection. If any fault could be found it would be that too many invitations had been given, and dancing being rendered somewhat difficult; but members of the Common Council and City dignitaries had volun-teered to help the juvenile dancers, and per-formed their task with zeal. One most amusing part of the entertainment in the intervals between the dancing was Professor Clarence's representation of the " Living Marionettes. With his head through a closely fitting curtain, pendant from the top of an elaborate Punch and Judy stand, he had attached to him a very small body, the limbs of which he cleverly worked, whilst, in various disguises, making comic speeches.

THE BRIBERY CONVICTIONS. - Mr. J. B. Edwards, of Deal, one of the solicitors who were sentenced to six months's imprisonment in connection with the recent prosecutions for bribery, was taken ill in Canterbury Prison, and his illness increased so much on Tuesday that an application was made to the Home Office that Dr. Quain, of Harley-street, should be allowed to visit him. stated, however, that it was against the rules of the Home Office for a private physician to see a prisoner; but, on account of the urgent representations made, Dr. Gover, the Medical Inspector of Prisons, went to Canterhe Charity Organisation Society for the in- | bury on Wednesday. The result of the con-

sultation between him and the prison surgeon Mr. Reid, is that an order for the release o Mr. Edwards was sent to Canterbury on Friday morning, and he was subsequently set at liberty.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.—Release of the Impresoned Men.—The two men, Johnson and Clowes, who were convicted for wounding Isaac Brooks, at Leek, Staffordshire, were released from Millbank Prison on Friday, and arrived at Burslem the same

DEATH OF CANON ADDISON. - The Rev. Canon Addison, leading clergyman at New-castle and chairman of the School Board of that town, died on Friday. His age was 67 years.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "TRIUMPH."-A despatch received at the Admiralty on Friday from Rear-Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, reports an explosion of some xerotine siccative on board his flagship the Triumph, which caused the death of William N. Foxon, able seaman; Thomas H. Davies, gunner, R. M.A.; and Charles Legg, gunner, R. M.A.; and wounded the following, viz., Frederick G. Pavett, private, R.M.L.I., and John Smith, painter, progressing satisfactorily; Alfred Kite, stoker; George Tribe, assistant sick berth attendant; Thomas Butler, ordinary seaman; Jack G. Sturt, able seaman; and James Williamson, able seaman, slightly. An officer on board, writing on the 27th November, states that the explosion occurred off Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili, on Tues-day, the 22nd November, at eight o'clock in the morning. The writer says :- "The material which exploded was stowed under the paint room, directly contrary to the Admiralty instructions. It appears that a man went there with a light, and he was literally blown to pieces. The hooks in the "sick bay" outside the paint room were wrenched out of the deck, and the men were thrown all over it. As I have said, one man was blown all to pieces, and the second who was killed was thirty-five yards off, his death resulting from concussion of the brain. The man who died yesterday (Saturday) afternoon sustained frightful injuries. Strange to say, the painter, who was actually inside the paint room, was only badly burned. At the time of the explosion, I was walking up and down on deck, and the band was playing "God Save the Queen" to the colours. It gave us all a terrible fright." The substance which caused the accident is commonly known as "patent driers," used in ironclads to prevent corrosion between the double-bottoms. The Triumpia is an iron steamship of 6,640 tons, carrying engines of 4,890-horse power, with an armament of fourteen guns. Her captain is Captain Albert H. Markham.

Science in Hospitals .- Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson writes to the Daily News in reply to a letter which had appeared in that journal criticising his conduct because a patient who was admitted under his care into the London Hospital was permitted to remain three days without active treatment that thus the lesson of cure might be made more instructive to the Mr. Hutchinson, after defending and explaining his treatment of the patient, says:—"Your correspondent goes so far as to extend some share of the blame which he awards to me to the medical man who the case into hospital, because I stated that he could have cured it himself, and that a main motive for the man's admission was that my students might see the cure." The poor man was in every way a gainer by being admitted into hospital; but even if he had secured nothing by his admission that he could not have had at home, Mr. Hutchinson still holds that Dr. Robinson deserves praise, and not blame, for his zeal in the cause of the education of the future race of medical men. He says :- "Your correspondent would appear to think the training of our family pracitioners a matter of but slight importance to the public, and that a z-al for science is out of place in hospitals. The word 'science' in the present instance means nothing more than the correct knowledge of disease and how to cure it, and it means nothing less We in the profession know that such knowledge comes only of quiet and patient obser-vation, and we hold it so valuable when got that we are desirous to employ every legiti-mate opportunity for efficiently conveying it to others. Teaching in all its branches is undoubtedly one of the highest vocations of man, and the teaching of those who are to be the future healers of the community is surely one of the most important of them. It is far better to let a student see for himself than simply to tell him a thing. . . . The value of the cure in question was, I assert, increased a hundredfold to the community by the fact that it was done in public, while it was not one whit lessened to the patient. It is not the interests of 'science' which are at stake; it is not the interests of a profession; it is the interests of the community at large, for whose benefit science and the profession alike exist."

of clergy was held at Worcester on Thursday to consider measures for relieving the exceptional distress existing among many clergymen in the diocese owing to the falling off of incomes derived from glebe land brought about by agricultural depression. The Bishop of Worcester, who presided, the Dean (Lord Alwyne Compton), and other speakers affirmed that there were many cases of urgent want where the income of clergymen de-pended upon profit from their glebes. After discussion it was resolved to raise a fund for the relief of clergymen suffering through agricultural depression, to be distributed by the Diocesan Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' Society.

LONGEVITY .- Reference is frequently made to the marvellous strength of the Premier, who has just entered his seventy-second year. In a few weeks the father of the Postmaster-General will enter upon his ninetieth year; and for his age he is strong. On Tuesday M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, the senior member of the French Senate, and who is ninety-one years of age, delivered a thoughtful opening address. But the French Senator was the junior of Captain Sim, who died at his residence at 29. Clement's-lane, on Monday last, in his ninety-third year.—Echo,

LICENSED INFECTION.—It is difficult to write temperately of the utter want of caution exhibited by the officers of the Local Government Board in dealing with the men who obstinately and ignorantly persist in defying the worst dangers to be apprehended from the presence of small-pox in the midst of crowded towns. According to a recent note from the Local Government Board to the guardians of Evesham, it is henceforth to be a rule not to institute prosecutions against persons already fined for resisting the vacci-nation law in respect to their children. The effect of general adoption of this regulation, it need hardly be said, will be illimitable multiplication of cheap martyrs, who, at the expense of a single fine, will willingly purchase the State license to prapagote disease by means of their unvaccinated offspring.

by means of their unvaccinated olispring. That this is the consequence to be feared from Mr. Dodson's ill-judged temporising with anti-vaccinating professors proof is already forthcoming, Mr. Ellison having recently rofused to visit a parent with the punishment rightly incurred by his resistance of the law, or the ground that the Level Course. on the ground that the Local Government Board had declared against repeated fining of the same individual .- Medical Press and

AN "OLD SALT."-The death is announced. at his residence, 29, Clement's-lane, City, in his 93d year, of Mr. A. Sim, better known as "Captain" Sim. Many will miss the bright and genial old man, whose upright form unbowed by age, his ever-cheerful humour, his long experience, his wide wanderings over the world, and his retentive memory for the men and things he had met with in his long TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 29-30, 1882.

FRANCE AND HER MINISTERS.

M. Gambetta's Ministry has been succeeded by a Cabinet of the once familiar type. M. de Freycinet, with M. Léon Say as his Finance Minister, a most weighty appointment, has returned to the offices he held in August, 1880, when his famous Montauban speech led to his resignation just a month after its delivery. Thus he is again President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Rumour connected his abrupt disappearance from the scene with a speech, not quite so peaceful in its tone, which M. Gambetta had just before delivered at Cherbourg; and the impression that the Minister was ousted because he showed his independence remains to this day. In any case M. de Freycinet went out, and M. Jules Ferry came in. He, at all events, did not eschew a policy of adventure, since he invented the Khroumirs, invaded Tunis, and extorted the Treaty which handed over the Regency to French domination. Tolerated for twelve months, M. Ferry, although he obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber, made way for M. Gambetta and his short-lived Cabinet. M. Jules Ferry is again a Minister, but he has gone back to his old office, that of Public Instruction; he is not Premier. It may, therefore, be assumed that the principles which will guide the new Government in dealing with finance and commerce will have a less unsound economic basis, and that in regard to foreign affairs master of the Deputies, and M. de Freythey will be those expounded at Montau-Sau in the pre-Khroumir period. After the events of the last two months, however, the future of France, always uncertain, has become more than ever matter for conjecture. The conduct of M. Gambetta himself, as a Deputy, must exercise a large, perhaps decisive influence on the course of events. A man possessing great abilities and rare eloquence does not readily quit the self-imposed task of forcing his countrymen to accept his convictions. Although a Cabinet with M. de Freycinet for its head, and so strong and liberal a man as M. Léon Say at the Ministry of Finance, looks as if it would last, experience warns us not to put confidence in the staying power of any French Administration .- Daily Telegraph.

The Standard observes :- It is said that M. Gambetta will "not offer any opposition" to the new Ministry. He could hardly do so, with any regard for political decency. One of the great advantages that must ensue from the fact that M. Gambetta has been in office, and has failed to cover himself with distinction, is that it debars him, for a time at all events, from resorting to the mischievous tactics with which he made the protracted existence of any Cabinet impossible. There is not a Republican Cabinet, whether it be that of M. Waddington, of M. de Freycinet, of M. Jules Simon, or M. Jules Ferry, that did not owe its downfall to the wires skilfully set in motion by M. Gambetta. He was a.".chartered libertine," who was allowed to do precisely as he liked, and at one and the same time to occupy the post of President of the Chamber and to direct the forces of the Opposition against the Government. The recurrence of such a state of things has been rendered impossible by recent events, and the reflectice warrants us in hoping that the new Cabinet may enjoy a longer lease of existence than any of its less fortunate predecessors. M. Gambetta is no longer the politician to whom all eyes were insensibly directed at every great crisis, and who was esteemed the last hope of the nation in any pressing emergency. He has shown, only too conclusively, that he is not even ordinarily useful or available. The French people must be very forgiving if they do not feel, and should they not feel for some time to come, that M. Gambetta has compelled them to go through a series of Parliamentary crises and political anxieties, without any cause compensation whatever. M. de Freycinet and M. Jules Ferry are once more in office. But why were they ever expelled from it? The country is in precisely the came position as it was three months, we might even say as it was three years ago. The explanation is to be sought in the domineering temperament of the man. Impatient of control and of opposition, he is incapable of presiding over a Ministry, with the view of bringing it into h armony with Parliamentary sentiment, as he is of tolerating the sight of a Ministry engaged in that attempt without his assist ance. If the French people have found this out—and it is hardly possible that they have not—the position of M. Gambetta will be seriously damaged, and his prestige materially lessened, by the events of last week. In any case it ought to encourage M. de Freycinet and M. Jules Ferry to assume a far more reso-Ilute attitude towards him than any President of the Council or any Minister has hi herto done. At the same time, no one will suppose that M. Garabetta is not still the most important individual influence in France. He has made it clear that he knows his own mind, and that he is resolved to have his own way or occupy a position of absolute personal independence. It is ncredible that he will ever again accept office until it is certain that Scrutin d'Arrondissement is to be abolished and Scrutin of Bokhara having been deposed by Russia, and of a Governor having been appointed by two things, therefore, must happen.

in time be carried. Which is it to be? We can have no difficulty in answering the question. It is the mode of voting that will be changed. M. Gambetta is too considerable a personage, too eloquent, too full of passionate fervour to be struck out of the running. France will be sure to turn to him again. We do not say the French people will necessarily be wise in so doing, for men of impetuous and arrogant natures are dangerous rulers. But we entertain no doubt that, whether wise or foolish, they will in due course again summon M. Gambetta to the helm. The most conspicuous, the most popular, the most dexterous politician, always ends by becoming necessary to democracies. Notoriety in such a society is synonymous with merit, and after being long talked about a man mounts to power without challenge, and as if assisted to it by fate. Were there in France a traditional and deep-seated reverence for Parliamentary institutions, M. Gambetta would have but a poor chance of recovering himself after his recent disaster. But there is not. Parliament is, in the eyes of the French people, of no particular sacredness, and it counts as nothing at a critical moment, against a

brilliant personality. We trust that our relations with France have not suffered, but have in reality improved, by the fall of M. Gambetta. The name of M. de Freycinet is far more reassuring in many respects than the name of the brilliant and despotic politician whom he has replaced. M. Jules Ferry, M. Varroy, and the rest of the new Ministry are either men of proved moderation, or at least are free from the suspicion of dangerous designs. The Cobden Club and the ultra-Freetraders can no longer rely upon the mysterious communications between M. Gambetta and Sir Charles Dilke. Whatever may be the character of the new direction of French policy, at any rate it becomes in name, as in fact, independent of the Gladstone Cabinet, and the isolation of our Liberal rulers in

Europe is complete.—Morning Post. M. de Freycinet, both at home and abroad, will be a Minister of Peace, as M. Gambetta was essentially a Minister of Combat. When the Deputy for Belleville threw out a rash challenge to Germany in his speech at Cherbourg, M. de Freycinet, then President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, strove to undo the mischief by a conciliatory counter-declaration at Montauban. In the crusade against the unauthorised religious orders, M. de Freycinet essayed a tolerant accommodation and compromise. He fell because he was too moderate for the temper of the Chamber and of the politician who controlled the Chamber from the President's chair. But M. Gambetta is no longer was vouchsafed to him when he held office before. He is unlikely to be tempted into a policy of adventure. France has had enough of that for the time in the Tunisian enterprise, the exact relations of M. Gambetta to which have never been precisely ascertained. If, therefore, we are to have common action with France in Egypt, we very much prefer alliance with the France of M. de Freycinet to alliance with the France of M. Gambetta. - Daily News.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Calcutta correspondent telegraphed

on Sunday:—
"The news from Khatmandu shows that the conspiracy was more serious than was at first supposed and that the army is largely tainted. According to one report there is scarcely a family of any importance in the kingdom but had a member involved. The evidence against the conspirators is mainly that of a paper signed by them, in which their design was made clear. The name of General Juggert Singh, son of the Prime Minister, appeared amongst the others. He was absent on a pilgrimage to Pooree, but has been recalled and has arrived at Khat-It is believed that he was not really mixed up in the affair and that his name was used without his permission for the sake of the influence it would carry with the troops. The 21 persons who were exe-cuted were beheaded with khookries or Nepauli knives. It, perhaps, shows some advance in civilization, that recourse was not had to the old fashion of trampling to death The British Resident arrived by elephants. at Khalmandu on the 16th inst. Since then no further executions are reported, but six more persons haave been sentenced to minor punishments, and 55 have been released. The situation must be eminently disquieting for the Prime Minister and the Commander - in - Chief, but no fear is entertained of any danger to the British Resident, or of any rupture of our peaceful relations with Nepaul. The Viceroy held chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire at Government House on Wednesday evening in the presence of a large assemblage, chiefly natives. The following investitures took place :- The Star of India : -Knight Grand Commander, the Nawab of Bhaawalpore; Knights Commander.-Sirdar Dewa Singh, of Puttiala; Sir James Gordon, and Sir Lepel Griffin. Companions.—Sirdar Bakshi Gonda Singh, of Puttiala; Dewan Ram James, of Kapurtalla; Colonel Twee-Mr. Durand; Wazirzada Mahomed Afzal Khan; Messrs. Horace Cockerell and Charles Grant. Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.—Messrs. Dampier and

Lambert. The Sibi correspondent of the same journal states :-"In Candahar the Governor, Sirdar Abdul Rasul Khan, ably maintains his authority, although some of his brother officers would assert their independence of him. The Ameer is now endeavouring to replace Asmutullah Khan, as leader of the Ghilzais, by other less well-known mon, such as, Mahomed and Bahram Khan. A nephew of Asmutullah, Fatah Mahomed, a Ghilzai, who had been imprisoned in Candahar on account of his enmity towards his uncle, has been released and sent for to Cabul. Sirdar Mahomed Ishak, Governor of Turkes an, is said to have despatched a thousand Turcoman and Karabagh horsemen to Andkhui and Shora Tippa to watch the Russians at Karshai. A letter from Herat mentions that Ayoob himself and some important chiefs have been followed into the Russian camp by spies sent after them from Herat by Abdul Kudus, the Governor. Although Ayoob is known to be himself in Teheran, yet it seems not unlikely that some of his party should have elected to test the hospitality of the Russians who, if not in Merv, are in the Akhal Turcoman country. The informant says that these men were actually seen to enter the Russian camp. Among them are named Abdullah Khan, Nasari Hussain Ali Khan, late Commander-in-Chief, Naib Hazullah Khan, who acquired some notoriety for his engineering works against Candahar, after Maiwand, and one of the

Candahar, after Matwalid, and ablest officers in the Afghan army: also Taj Mahomed Khan, son of Yahya Khan. In

Candahar there is also a report of the King

Either M. Gambetta will never again be in office, or Scrutin de Liste will in time be carried. Which is it to speculate much regarding the future. Some one is said to have been seen surveying and mapping a road between Seistan and Candahar. Russia is said by merchants to be issuing orders in Bokhara for the clearing off of all stocks of tea and piece goods received from India, it is supposed with the intention of prohibiting all further import and securing the market for themselves. There is a general opinion expressed among the people in Canda har and these parts that the Ameer is not likely to visit India, as he will be unable to move.

The railway bridge over the Nari River being now completed, trains will run from Sibi to Pir Chowki, at the mouth of the Bolan.

and thus bring Sibi 18 miles nearer to Quetta."

The Ameer having now settled down at Cabul for the winter, appears to be employing his leisure in trying to stamp out the dis-affection by severity. We have already mentioned the execution of Mahomed Jan, one of that General's principal followers. Abdul Ghuffoor Akhundzada has now shared the same fate. It is reported that Fail Mahomed Khan, an officer who held a high rank under the late Ameer, Shere Ali, has also been executed, and that 1,100 persons have been executed, and that 1,100 persons have been imprisoned for political offences. An up country paper states that the numerous and sweeping confiscations of property by the Ameer have had the effect of completely stopping the system of exchange between Cabul and India, and that few bankers in

Peshawur will now cash bills on Cabul. According to the Calcutta correspondent of the Times, Abdurrahman is developing a ferocity worthy of the most blood-stained of his predecessors, and a reign of terror now prevails in Cabul. The Chitral Envoy, who is now in Calcutta, reports that all is quiet in the States north of Afghanistan. The Punjab frontier is also fairly quet. Several Afridi chiefs have arrived in Peshawur in order to have an interview with the Deputy Com-

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED A terrible collision, accompanied by loss of life, occurred on the North London Railway, not far from Old Ford Station, late on Satur-

day night. An empty coal train, composed

of from 30 to 40 trucks, left Poplar at five

minutes past ten in the evening for Willes-den. All apparently went well until the den. All apparently went well until the Fairfield-road-bridge, a point midway between the Bow and Old Ford Stations. The greater part of the empty coal train had already passed the bridge when some eight or ten trucks became detached from the rest of the train through the sudden snapping of one of the drawbars by which they are linked one of the drawbars by which they are linked together, and they were forced by the violence of the shock off the rails on to the up line. At the time that these events were happening in the rear—and it was the work only of a second—a passenger train from Broad-street to Blackwall was simultaneously passing the front portion of the coal train, and a moment later it dashed with fearful violence into the trucks that blocked the up line. The ill-fated engine was hurled off the rails and literally embedded itself in the solid mass of masonry of which the abutbridge is constructed. The ment of the brake-van which immediately followed was completely shattered, while the thirdclass carriage which adjoined the van was telescoped and crushed like so much match-The remainder of the carriages, though much strained and shaken by the severe nature of the shock, were not thrown off the rails, but the trucks into which the train had run were reduced to a hopeless state of wreckage. When assistance arrived on the spot the carriages and debris were piled up lmost as high as the level of the bridge, and the sight of devastation and ruin which presented itself was truly appalling. The train which met this lamentable fate is the one which starts from Broad-street at 7.50 p.m., and which is due at Bow at 10.13. It was, however, on this occasion somewhat late, as it was that time when it left the Old Ford The train is not, as a rule, we are Station. informed, a very heavily-loaded one, and the majority of passengers who do travel by it get out either at Dalston, Hackney, or Victoriapark. This, we understand, was the case on Saturday night, and at the time of the accident the train contained comparatively few passengers. After leaving the Old Ford Station it has to descend a slight de livity, and it is believed that when the collision with the trucks took place at the bridge-distant some 200 yards from the station-the train could not have been going at a less speed than fifteen to twenty miles an hour. The deep dull thud with which the train dashed into the trucks was distinctly heard both at the Old Ford and Bow Stations, though the latter is probably 300 yards from the scene of the calamity. Keeble, the stationmaster at Bow-a position which he has filled for nearly thirty yearswas at the time sitting in his room, and his first impression was that a train had been stopped by signal. Of that idea, however, he was soon disabused. Immediately he summoned the doctors residing in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to the bridge, accompanied by a strong breakdown gang. Mr. Bridges, the stationmaster at Old Ford, was equally prompt in coming up with assistance. On the character of the disaster being revealed, assistance from Broad-street was promptly telegraphed for, and Mr. Newton (the general manager of the line), Mr. Tem-pleton (the traffic superintendent), Mr. Park (the locomotive superintendent at Bow), and Mr. F. J. Dunn (chief clerk to the general manager) were soon in attendance, while strong working parties were brought up with all possible celerity. The work of extricating the passengers and removing the debris proved a long, arduous, and harrowing task. Nearly three hours had elapsed before the last dead body was obtained, so deeply buried beneath the wreckage of the train was the unfortunate passenger. Altogether five dead bodies were recovered, all of them being from the front portion of the third-class carriage that followed immediately behind the break-van. The dead comprised three women, one man, and a baby, and when brought out life was extinct in each case, though it is stated that one of the women must have lived some time after the collision The same was alleged with reference to the infant, which was found clasped to its mother's breast. As the bodies were extricated the were taken on to the Old Ford Station, and from there removed in police ambulances to the mortuary at Bow, there to wait identification. Those of the passengers who had sustained injuries were taken also to the waiting-rooms at the Old Ford Station and attended by Dr. Dickenson (the company's surgeon), Dr. Garman, and Dr. Talbot, all of whom rendered invaluable and praiseworthy service. The news of the accident soon spread, and in a short space of time some thousands of spectators assembled on the spot, lining the bridge in compact masses. The excitement was intense, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a large body of police, under Inspector Back, could keep them rom closing in on the scene of operations, and thereby interfering with the efforts being made to rescue the passengers, both dead and alive, from the ill-fated train. After the task of extricating the passengers had been successfully accomplished the work of clearing away the debris proceeded with throughout the night, and the extent of the damage done may be gathered when we state that, although nearly

300 men were employed, it was not until

eight o'clock in the morning that the line

thickly over the whole breadth of the line, to such an extent, in fact, that the officials found even the six-foot way effectually blocked. Steps were at once taken, under the superintendence of Mr. Keeble and Mr. Bridges, to clear the down line, and on this being effected the up and down traffic was conducted during the night by the light afforded by the bonfires made up from the shattered rolling stock. The driver of the empty coal train was William Crab, while James Holmes, Frank Line, and Frank Day, were the guards attached to the train. John Whetherby was the driver and Edward Hayhoe the stoker of the passenger train. Both Whetherby and Hayhoe were severely shaken and thrown off the engine, but otherwise escaped injury. Jesse Gratwick, the guard in the van, had an almost miraculous escape, for though he had to sustain the full force of the shock, yet he remained unscathed, though considerably shaken. When daylight dawned it revealed a tremendous gap in the masonry of the bridge some nine feet high by five in width, and this alone bore terrible testimony to the violence of the shock.

A reporter who visited the scene on Sunday afternoon stated :-" The names of three only of the deceased have up to the present been ascertained, and they are as follows: Charlotte Miller, 27; Ellen Snary, 46, and her baby, Caroline Snary, two months old—all of whom lived at 10, Elgin-street, Hackall of whom lived at 10, Elgin-street, Hack-ney-wick. The body of the man and that of the other woman had not been identified up to a late hour on Sunday afternoon, though they have been seen by many persons. The woman is apparently about 22 years of age, 5ft. 3in. in height, and fair with brown hair. She is dressed in a black jacket trimmed with black fur, and a black fur tippet, blue staff dress, striped stockings, and sidespring boots. On her person were found two rings, one a gold keeper and the other a hair ring with gold heart, on which are engraved the initials "P. W." She had also a half return ticket from Stepney to Hackney, a leather purse containing receipt for registered letter, and a pair of black kid gloves. The man is about 25 years of age, 5ft. 7in. high, with fair oval face and pointed chin, the hair being dark and cut short. He is dressed as follows: -Brown overcoat, black undercoat and vest, brown striped trousers, fancy silk scarf with common pin, white shirt and collar, and sidespring boots. In his possession was found a brown leathern purse containing £3 10s. in gold, 11s. in silver, and 8 % d. in bronze, a cigar case with silver monogram, "M.T.," silver watch and chain, blue silk pockethandkerchief, a pair of brown dogskin gloves, walking-stick, a third-class ticket from Hack-

ney to Bow, and three small photographs."
The list of injured persons is as follows:—
Samuel Hamblin, 7, Stafford-street, Millwall, wine merchant, very much shaken. Ellen Allen, 3i, Wilson-street, St. Lec-nard's-road, Bromley, much shaken and foct

sprained. Eliza Marley, 1, Schoolhouse-lane, Stepney, much shaken. Mary Ann Seager, 21, Wilson-street, St. Leonard's-road, much shaken. Sophia Allen, 34, Tapley-street, Poplar,

much shaken.
Mr. G. Bolland Newton, the general manager of the company, has issued an official report, in which he says: "A serious accident occurred on the railway near to Old Ford Station at 10.18 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th inst., which unhappily resulted in the death of five persons, besides injury to several others. In consequence of the between Bow and Old Ford of the draw-bar of a truck in the 10 p.m. empty coal train from Poplar to Brent, some of the trucks were thrown foul of the up line near to Old

Ford Station at the time when the 9.50 p.m.

passenger train from Broad-street to Poplar

was approaching. The engine of this train ran into the debris, and was thrown off the rails, coming in contact with the abutment of the Fairfield-road-bridge." A later account, written on Sunday night, says :- " This evening, about seven o'clock, the body of a young man was identified at the mortuary by his father. His name is James May, 18, of 8, Malmesbury-road, Bow, and he appears to have been very respectably connected. Up to a late hour tonight the body of the woman had not been identified, though persons still continue to apply at the Bow police-station to be allowed to

to the mortuary, with the view, if possible, of recognising the deceased. An inquest on the bodies will be opened on Tuesday at the King's Head Hotel, before Sir John Humphries, the corener for the eastern division of Middlesex."

Colonel Yolland, C.B., has been appointed to hold an inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident.

The Times remarks :- "What the official statement fails to explain is how it happened that the up line came to be blocked at all. The coal train was on the down line. It is clear, therefore, that the breaking of the draw-bar of one of the trucks does not account for the state of things which the up passenger train found. For all the official statement tells us, it would have been the down line, if any, which was blocked. The imperfect story needs, therefore, to be pieced out before it becomes intelligible. The cause of the obstruction on the up line was that the hinder part of the broken drawbar, hanging down underneath the truck, caught in a sleeper. The truck was thrown off the metals, and a general wreck of the whole hinder part of the train followed as a matter of course. The driver of the coal train went on without any knowledge of what had happened behind him. The driver of the passenger train had thus no notice of the danger in his way, and ran straight on into it. This accident seems to come as nearly as possible within the non-preventable class. There was no disregard of signals; no improper omission to set signals; no proved carelessness in any quarter. The one thing that needs to be any quarter. The one thing that needs to be explained is the breaking of the draw-bar. The defective state of this is the only matter about which blame can be thought to attach to anybody. It is to this, therefore, that at-tention will be principally directed in the coming inquiry.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, drove through Ryde yesterday afternoon. Major-General Du Plat was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty walked with the Princess this morning. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has left Osborne.

OSBORNE, SUNDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan. Earl and Countess Gran-ville and the Rev. H. White arrived at Osborne. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby (Lady in Waiting), Earl and Countess Granville, Mme. de Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Lieut. General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Captain Riggo. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Abercromby and Major-General Du Plat, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church this morning. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., and the Rev. H. White, M.A. (Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen), officiated. The Rev. H. White preached the

was thoroughly clear and traffic able to be resumed. The rails where the engine was hurled against the bridge were much bent and twisted for a distance of some 20 yards and had to be replaced. The debris was strewn and the deb SANDRINGHAM, SUNDAY.

dringham Church this morning. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated and preached.

The Prince of Wales returned to town on Saturday from Brantinghamthorpe, where he had passed the week as guest of Mr. Christo-

pher Sykes, M.P.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the Clyde on board the yacht Lively from Stornoway on Sunday night, the Lively taking up her position alongside the Clyde guardship Warrior and the Russian turret ship Peter the Great at Greenock anchorage. Owing to the lateness of his Royal Highness's arrival, 8.30, the usual salute of guns was withheld, and was to be given yesterday, on the Duke's inspection of the two war ships mentioned and the coastgard station. On Sunday evening an official communication reached Kingstown, county Dublin, stating that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh would visit that town on the 3d prox. Great preparations are being made to give him a suitable reception.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Munster have returned to Carlton House-terrace from visiting Lord and Lady Brooke at Warwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell are expected in town this week from Woburn Abbey for the season.

The Duke of Rutland and party at Belvoir together five guns, were out pheasant shooting on Thursday last, and had good sport.

The Earl of Derby has left Knowsley for town. The Countess has arrived in St. James's-square from Knowsley. Lord and Lady Forester arrived in town

on Saturday from visiting the Duke of Rut-land at Belvoir Castle. Lord and Lady John Manners are still at Belvoir Castle. His lordship has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent attack of gont. FAILURES IN IRELAND. A Dublin correspondent wrote on Saturday night :- The great topic of conversation in

the city to-day is the enormous failures over the Mexican stocks which have occurred in Dublin. To-day another stockbroking firm has, it is stated, sought protection of the Court. Their liabilities are reported to be over those of the firm which procured the same order upon Friday. It is generally believed that the French crisis, to which all the failures are attributed, will not end at the two firms already announced. Two or three big houses are anticipated to go next week unless assistance is rendered. Apart from the stockbroking business, failures in foundry, building, and other businesses are announced. The liabilities in the first stockbroking failure are announced at £200,000, and in the second at over this sum. In the trades business the liabilities of the firm are mentioned at £60,000, and in the other £15,000. These failures have created a great panic in the city, and political conversation is completely obliterated. The shopkeepers of Dublin are endeavouring as far as they can stretch to get in their debts, but as their creditors are in the majority of cases the landlords, whose rents are being reduced, there is no possibility of any settle-ment for months. Business, accordingly, in Dublin in nearly every branch is at the lowest ebb.

ENGLISH OPERA Mr. Carl Rosa, while careful to maintain the reputation of his company by representing the best works of foreign composers, classic and modern, has, says the Observer, consistently shown himself anxious to present operas by English composers. Pauline has been unavoidably withdrawn from the programme of the current season, owing to the temporary indisposition of Mr. Frederic Cowen. The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, would have been produced but for difficulties over which Mr. Rosa had no control. Under these circumstances, he has given a graceful recognition of English art in the production, on Saturday night, of More; The Painter of Antwerp, an English ver-

sion by Mr. W. A. Barrett of Balfe's Italian opera Pittore e Duca, originally produced at Trieste in the year 1854. The plot of the opera is highly interesting, and the action takes place at Antwerp towards the conclu sion of the cruel and despotic rule of the Duc d'Alva over the Netherlands. Previous to the time at which the opera is supposed to com-mence, Antonio Moro (the "Painter of Antwerp") had been the means of saving a young lady of noble family, Olivia Campana, from an early death by drowning. A mutual attachment had sprung up between the two young people, and they were privately betrothed. The father of Olivia, having incurred the censure of the Spanish Government by favouring the cause of the Low Countries, had endeavoured to avoid punishment by bringing about the union of Olivia with Count Aranberga, one of the supporters of the severe measures adopted by the Duke of Alva. Olivia, distracted between the memory of Antonio, her love for her father, and her hatred of her husband, retires into a convent, from whence she causes to be spread abroad the news of her death. The opera is preceded by a prologue, in

which is shown the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Citadel at Antwerp. This is celebrated with all possible pomp and magnificence. Antonio Moro is busy making sketches for the picture of the event. A veiled female in the crowd gives him a letter. When the pompous ceremony is concluded, he finds that the packet contains a copy of the inscription on the tomb of Olivia. He then resolves to devote himself to art alone all hope of earthly love being blighted. While he is musing, the Duke requests him to attend at the Council Meeting to paint the portrait of one of the community of Nuns who have been charged with conspiring against the State. The judges have condemned all to death. The Duke exercises his prero-gative, and pardons all, except one whose beauty has touched his heart, and she is, as he states, to suffer for all. It is her portrait Antonio is to paint. The chamber is dark, and he is unable to exercise his art. Lights are brought. Still he cannot work; the nun obstinately retains her veil. This the Duke rudely tears off, and Antonio discovers his long-lost Olivia. He pleads for her pardon, and is denied. He refuses to degrade his art, and casts his pencils (on the ground. The Duke appears to relent, and, reversing the sentence of the judges, suffers all to depart freely. The lovers are again united. The Duke, not knowing that Olivia's husband is dead, hopes to share her favour; and when the lovers are making preparations for de-parture to Italy, finds his way, disguised, to the lonely room in the inn where she is waiting. She, supposing him to be Antonio, rushes into his arms, but, discovering her mistake, repulses him with scorn. When Antonio returns, and learns the position affairs have taken, he challenges the Duke to mortal combat. On his refusing to fight, Antonio, maddened with jealous rage, cast himself upon his would-be rival, to slay him. At this moment Vargas appears, and announces the Ambassadors charged with the Duke's recall. They also bear papers confirming the news of the death of Aranberga

The music is of the Italian school, and more remarkable for fertility of melody than constructive power. The prologue opens with a march and chorus in E flat. No. 2, a quartett with chorus in G ("As a token is melodious and grandiose, and elicited much applause. No. 3, a Concerted Piece in C major, formed an ineffective conclusion to

while in exile; and the lovers, free at last

from persecution and trouble, look forward

nappiness to the prospect of future joys.

keys. The succeeding "Chorus of Students is bright and effective. No. 5, the Chorale, "Father on High," accompanied throughouf by the organ, is a well written imitation o the modern rather than of the ancient style of ecclesiastical music. Olivia's cantabile,
"As by the river" (in E flat), is difficult, but
insipid. The act concludes with No. 7, a
finale after the early style of Verdi. In this scene occurs a long duet in A major ("In Misfortune") for Olivia and Alva. The allegro of the duet, tuneful but sprightly, is unsuitable to the dramatic situation in which it occurs. Act 2 opens with Moro's air (in Education of the description) flat, 3-4), "Farewell ye thoughts of joy," a commonplace but tuneful solo, so well sung by Mr. Barton McGuckin that an encore was demanded; Alva's solo, in the same key and time, "Bold Knight," was equally successful, thanks chiefly to the excellent singing of Mr. Crotty. The duet "Greater Deed," sung by these two artists, though devoid of sung by these two artists, though devoid of originality, is spirited, and a final high B natural, brilliantly delivered by Mr. Mc-Guckin, elicited warm applause. No. 10, the finale of the act, commences with the chorus of Judges, "Stern Justice" (D major 3-4), a dramatically effective passage. The succeeding chorus is better orchestrated than most other portions of the work. The ensemble which follows, for principal and chorus, is which follows, for principal and chorus, is striking, but too forcibly recalls Donizetti's "Al suon dell', Arpe angeliche" in his Poliuto. It was capitally executed, and elicited well-merited applause. Act 3 opens with a very charming ballet, full of bright melody, and excellently orchestrated. The view of the Scheldt at Antwerp, with shipping in front and Notre Dame in the distance, is beautifully painted, and does great credit to the painter, Mr. Emden. It formed an excellent background to the evolutions of the ballet in the "Danse Espagnole." No. 12, the duet for Olivia and Moro, commences with an andanta in A flat 3-4 ("Once more the sunny past"), leading to an allegro in F ("Ah, yes, my dearest"), written in conventional form, and presenting little originality. Far more acceptable was the barcarole, "On my gondola so lonely" (A flat, 6-8), a graceful and attraction of the state of the stat tive melody, which can hardly fail to become popular. Admirably sung by Mr. McGuckin, it was enthusiastically encored. No. 15, the trio between Olivia, Moro, and Alva, recalls the trio sung in a somewhat similar situation at the end of the first act of Il Travatore. The opera concludes with a waltz in E flat, melodious and effective, but abounding in difficulties, which were ably surmounted by

Mme. Valleria.

The opera had been carefully rehearsed under the able direction of Mr. Carl Rosa. who on Saturday night was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, when he took his place at the conductor's desk. The mise en scène was good, and Mme. Valleria (for whom an apology was made, on the ground of hoarseness, and who was compelled to omit the scena of Act 3), Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Crotty sang admirably throughout the opera. Valuable aid was also given by Miss Giulia Warwick and other artists, by whom minor roles were filled, and the opera whom minor roles were filled, and the operations was received with every sign of gratification by the crowded audience. Whether it will secure a permanent place in the operation repertory is doubtful, but the name of the composer commands for it respectful attention. Framed on early Italian models, it exhibits their merits and defects, being constantly melodious, but seldom really dramatic. Its probably render it with a large class of amateurs, and the ing melodies are likely to become widely known, especially the Barcarole in Act 3. As a work of art, Moro fails to satisfy the requires ments of modern taste, but Mr. Carl Rosa must be thanked for giving us an opportunity

At the last Monday Popular Concert an interesting novelty was presented in an Ottett, by Svendsen, a Norwegian composer, whose works have attracted the favourable notice of musicians in every part of Europe. The Ottett can scarcely be judged with fairness on a single hearing; but it must be admitted that it is a masterly work, containing many original ideas, but too diffusely elaborated An early repetition will be welcomed. Too much praise can hardly be given to the clear and luminous analysis furnished by Mr. J. W. Davison.

Mr. Sims Reeves duly appeared at his first concert of "operatic, national, and miscella-neous music," on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall, and sang two songs. The concert was Hall, and sang two songs. The concert was supported by several well-known vocalists and the Anemoic Union, an instrumental body, consisting of Mr. H. Nicholson, flute; Mr. Malsch, oboe; Mr. Lazarus, clarionet; Mr. Mann, horn; Mr. Wotton, bassoon; and Mr. Sidney Naylor, pianoforte.

THE DRAMA. A pretty little play by Mr. Henry Jones,

whose comedietta, A Clerical Error, is pleasantly remembered by those who saw it at the Court, now precedes The Cynic at the Globe Theatre. Its motive is slight, but not too slight for a trifle such as A Bed of Roses; its characterisation is decidedly happy; it dialogue is bright, and, for the most part, natural. The hero is a young doctor—Mr. Dalyson—who, whilst retained as medical attendant to a wealthy and fanciful invalid named Vellacott, finds time to flirt a good deal with his crusty employer's pretty daughter. Dalyson knows that he has no business to do anything of the kind, inasmuch as he has no home nor settled income to offer to Dora Vellacott. Old Vellacott's dyspensia makes him so domineering and rude to around him that Dalyson might almost be pardoned for disregarding his wishes; but the young man fully intends to behave honours ably in the matter, and breaks down in his good resolution only on finding that Dora herself believes him to have gone further than he intended. He accepts his rather brutal dismissal with dignity, and is about to leave, when his intractable patient's mood suddenly about the suddenly about the suddenly than the suddenly about the suddenly suddenly about the suddenly su alters. The change is brought about by one of those chance discoveries so use ful on the stage. It appears that the ne'er-do-well son, whom Vellacott's bad temper drove from his doors two or three years ago, has returned to see his sweetheart, and to earn his father's forgiveness. The lad recognises in Dr. Dalyson a good Samaritan who saved his life at serious risk of his own. The result of the recognition is inevitable. The old man's heart, already softened towards his children, cannot remain hard against his son's benefactor, and A Bed of Roses ends happily, as such pieces always do. with the prospect of a couple of marriages. and the suggested improvement of a very disagreeable temper. The interpretation of Mr. Jones's comedictta leaves very little to be desired. Mr. A. Wood, a clever actor, who seldom seems to get the chance of distinction which he deserves, gives real freshness and humour to his study of irascibility in Mr. Vellacott the elder. He plays throughout with admirable consistency and point. Mr. Dacre as the medical lover bears himself not only in a manly fashion, but a great deal more naturally than he is wont to do. These two, with Messrs. Hamilton and Medwin, Miss Goldney and Miss Medwin in minor parts, helped on Thursday last to make A Bed of Roses a decided success.—Observer.

Prosperity continues to attend the majority of our metropolitan managers, and at several theatres it still remains necessary to book places beforehand. With the exception of the fog, on Wednesday night, the weather throughout the month has been favourable to laces of amusement, and the receipts during the holiday period have accordingly been con-siderably in excess of former years. But few changes of programme have been made. A morning performance of the She Stoops to Conquer was repeated at the Haymarket on

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 31-FEB. 1, 1882.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, has cause to reproach fate for having postponed his birth to too late an epoch. Thirty years ago, or even twenty, his denunciations of barbarous and perfidious Britain would have been entirely in order. At present they are received by the House of Representatives at Washington with derision and laughter. Eloquence overrides argument; it is animated by the anger of an andience; contempt and mockery are an atmosphere in which it cannot breathe. If the American people generally be surprised at all by the conduct the British Government has pursued towards Irish disorder, the wonder has been excited by the moderation and long-suffering. Irish politicians are not so popular in the United States for their method of dealing with domestic affairs that Irish grievances against England are likely to rouse any active sympathy. Americans know very well how they would have treated attacks upon the rights of property among themselves of the kind made across the ocean by organised Land Leaguers. There have been times in the history of the two countries when absence of love for the Irish element in the American nationality might have been supplied by the presence of dislike or jealousy against the United Kingdom. This is not such a period. Americans and Englishmen are so closely knit together by the sense of a kindred origin and kindred tendencies that the bond even stands the test of the reaction to be anticipated after the extraordinary emotion of universal compassion for the murdered President. The disapproval expressed by most American organs of opinion of Mr. Blaine's threats directly against Chili and indirectly against Great Britain is still more satisfactory evidence of the indisposition of the people to fabricate causes of international offence. Mr. Blaine, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, lately Secretary of State, twice a candidate for the Presidency, and a very possible President hereafter, is a different personage to Mr. Robinson. He, if any professional politician, might have been presumed able to feel the pulse of the national judgment. From his own account of the motives which prompted his amazing instructions to Mr. Commissioner Trescott, he appears to have perceived in the prostration of Peru before Chili an opportunity for a stroke of business in favour of American commerce. To accept his own apology for his Peruvian partisanship as justified by English partisanship on the side of Chili would be to do an injustice to his clearness of political vision. Nobody knows better than Mr. Blaine that Chilian successes are not due to English backing. Mr. Blaine has no sort of testimony to produce for his allegation that Peru feels the heavy hand of England upon her at every turn. British shipbuilders manufacture ironclads for Peru as gladly as for Chili. So would American shipbuilders, if there were any competent for the undertaking. British trade has suffered, not gained, by the deplorable civil war which has desolated Peru. British traders and investors would be delighted by any pacification which should leave Peru able to follow the path of independent and vigorous progress. Mr. Blaine pays more honour to British diplomacy than Englishmen are prone to render when he envies and extols it as always bold, energetic, and vigilant in spreading the commercial power of England. He pays its ceaseless activity and dexterity more honour when out of office than he ever showed himself to entertain for it when he guided the policy of the United States at Washington. No statesman who had respected foreign statesmanship would ever have penned either the instructions to Mr. Trescott or the despatches to Lord Granville. Unfortunately for his own reputation, he committed the mistake of misapprehending, not merely the character of British statesmanship, but the tem-per of his own countrymen. The position of Great Britain is definite in these matters. Great Britain does not use her national power to push her commerce, as Mr. Blaine affects to believe. She seeks no political favour for her trade in South America or elsewhere. She does not calculate on possible political complications arising from the projected Panama Canal. If anything, she is more inclined to be careless of the future than to prepare

warily for remote contingencies. In op-

posing an unargumentative negative to

Mr. Blaine's recent summons to surrender

an absolute patronage of the international

relations of South and Central America to

the Government at Washington, the British

Foreign Office simply acted on the prosaic

British method of following facts. Great

Britain cannot pretend that she is not con-

cerned in South and Central American

affairs, when notoriously, both as the

leading commercial Power of the world

and as a great American Power, she has a

most intimate concern in them. Mr. Blaine

himself urges her excessive interest in

them as his patriotic ground for endeavour-

ing to introduce an American counter-

poise. In negotiating, or trying to nego-

tiate, with Lord Granville on the subject

of the Isthmus, he asked Lord Granville

to affirm the existence of a monopoly by

surviving sanctions of the Clayton-Bulwer | Treaty is but a way of stating the fact. The disappointment to Mr. Blaine will have been less that the British Foreign Office should have exhibited its usual dull habit of seeing things just as they are than that the native commerce he sought to benefit should have been equally obtuse. Peru, if lifted on its feet by an exercise of exceptionally benevolent neutrality, might conceivably, though South American gratitude is short-lived, have repaid the kindness by commercial privileges. An equivalent impulse of fear might have led to similar effects with Chili. Public opinion in the Union has stolidly asked the price of these highly speculative advantages. It has found it in some curious allusions, in Mr. Blaine's despatches, to the military force at the command of Washington. Lord Granville is reminded of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who saved the Union from disruption. American citizens feel no call to challenge Europe to witness how gaily they would water the banks of M. de Lesseps' new canal with their blood. They are even dismayed at a State manifesto which reads like an invitation to consolidate with it the loose sand of South American Republicanism in the faint hope of replacing English manufactures with Pennsylvanian iron and Massachusetts cottons .- Times.

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday

night :-The situation is considered very unsatisfactory, and many regard it as positively unbearable. The Chamber of Deputies vehemently insists upon its demands, especially with reference to the voting of the Budget and the chance of an arrangement or amiable compromise being agreed upon by the Chamber and the Ministry is considered to be hopeless. A deputation of the Chamber of Deputies is about to wait upon Cherif Pacha for the purpose of urging that the Ministry shall acquiesce in the conditions of the Chamber, or to retire from office. Indeed, I understand that the Chamber of Deputies. which is supported by the Army, has already fixed upon the new Ministry which it intends to appoint, and in which the present Minister of War and Marine will be President of the Council, and Araby Bey will become Minister of War and Marine. The other Ministers will be chosen, according to this Pretorian project, from the Opposition deputies of the Chamber. A striking comment upon the situation is afforded by the fact that Arabi Bey is continually sending orders to the Minister of Finance, who has no alternative but to obey them, however stupid or extravagant they may be. The so-called National Party, including the Chamber of Deputies and the Army, are determined, if they can, to seize and wield supreme executive power. The European colony here entertain but one opinion on the situation. It is that it would be little short of a national disaster if the British and French Governments accord the Chamber of Deputies the right to deal with the budget, as such a concession would be the first step to the revival of the old regime, which, under Ismail Pacha, was so ruinous and cruel to the people of Egypt. The Euro-pean Powers should remember that the maintenance of the European Controllers General forms the best safeguard for Egyptian prosperity and progress. The Fellaheen know full well how much to-day they owe to the European Powers, especially to England, for the privileges and liberties they enjoy. Such privileges and liberties no Khedive, not even Thewfik Pacha, would ever have granted. People of experience and sound judgment here think that the only solution of the existing situation and complications is for the European Powers to demand the Sublime Porte to appoint a Special Commission to come to Egypt. But such a step is obviously obnoxious to those statesmen whose cardinal principle of Foreign Policy is that the influence of Turkey must be minimised in every quarter of the globe.

The fete of Dossa has taken place to-day in Cairo. The Khedive was present. It will be remembered that the old cruel ceremonies attached to this fête were abolished by the Khedive, and none were perpetrated to-day, although I hear that Arabi Bey wished some of the ancient practices to be observed. The Minister of War and Marine is the most troublesome member of the so-called National Party in Egypt.

THE HERZEGOVINA REVOLT. The Ragusa correspondent of the Man-

chester Guardian telegraphed from Zara

via Udine) as follows:—
Thirty-five men of the Weber (Dalmatian) Regiment have deserted and gone over to the insurgents. The calling out of the Dalmatian Landwehr has been delayed or is already countermanded, as wholesale desertions are feared. The situation is becoming tragic. I have only too good reasons for stating that some young Dalmatian reservists now being called in have sworn to commit suicide it they are driven to fight against their Herzegovinian brothers. The employment of Slavonic regiments against those whom they persistently regard as South Slavonic patriots is provoking an intensely bitter feeling throughout southern Austria. Meanwhile the Austrian Government is making an immense effort to crush the insurrection offhand. A contract has been signed with the Austrian Lloyd's Company for the transport of 30,000 men to south Dalmatian ports. Nine large steamers are continually employed, and 65,000 men will soon be ranged against the insurgents. Owing to a false alarm at Castelnuovo, Gen. Jovanovich, who had just arrived, fearing a general rising of the citizens, threatened to bombard the place from the fort above. Several schools in the Bocche have been converted into barracks.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON FOREIGN

AFFAIRS. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Firth addressed their constituents in the Chelsea Vestry Hall on Tuesday night, Mr. Napier Higgins, Q.C., in the chair. In the early part of the proceedings great disorder prevailed, and this culminated in a riotous attack by a body of persons who forced themselves into the hall and stormed the platform. The police, to the number of about 100, who had been on reserve, were then called in, and the disturbers of the meeting disappeared, no arrests having been made. The members then delivered their addresses. In the course of his

speech Sir Charles Dilke said :-I hold that in their dealings with questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone have shown a combination of patience and caution with judicious boldness, and have extricated this country, and Europe itself, from dangerous complications (cheers). In settling these frontier questions we have given Turkey breathing time, and have played the part of better friends to Turkey than were our predeces-sors. An excellent understanding exists be-tween the Sultan and our Ambassador, which may be turned to the advantage both of the Sultan and of the suffering populations. If the Turks will, as they promise, at length fairly face the facts of the present day, reform their Government in Armenia, apply the the United States of an interest in them.

No American monopoly exists; Lord Granville's reference of Mr. Blaine to the made by the Governor of East Roumelia, try Treaty of 1860. We still hope that there

and enlightened section of the Bulgarian people, their Government will even now obtain a fresh lease of life. Mr. Goschen has stated that "no Power still retains so much real influence at Constantinople as England." With so talented and so genial an Ambassador as Lord Dufferin to represent her Majesty at the Sultan's Court I cannot but continue to hope. Pressure by England for Turkish reforms is the evidence of our true friendship, for continued misgovernment cannot but lead to the complete destruction of the Empire. While Lord Salisbury has attacked us with regard to Greece and Montenegro, Lord Lytton admits that we have deserved the gratitude of those countries (and, I would add, of Turkey and of Europe) in removing thence the causes of disorder; but Lord Lytton finds—as he thinks—safer ground in Egypt. In Egypt Lord Lytton complains of "French initiative," to which, it appears, Lord Granville has succumbed. Tory newspapers accuse us of truckling to France, of going into a foolish part-nership, of keeping out the rightful owner by whom they mean the Turk. But they forget their modern history. The joint action of England and France in Egypt is an invention for which we are not responsible—an invention of our predecessors. In the spring of 1876 Lord Derby refused, though asked by France and Egypt, to appoint a Controller; but in November of that year an Anglo-French control was decreed by the then Khedive, and in December Lord Derby, while again refusing to appoint, allowed an Englishman to accept the appointment of Controller. In 1878 Lord Salisbury agreed to the appointment of an English and a French Cabinet Minister, on the understanding that if either were dismissed without the consent of the English or the French Government, as the case might be, the control should revive. In 1879 the Khedive dismissed Sir Rivers Wilson and his French colleague. The Khedive was then threatened by Lord Salisbury with deposition, and threatened by him in the names of England and France. The Khedive, refusing to obey Lord Salisbury's orders, was deposed. In July, 1879, the Sultan communicated to England and France a draft Firman for Egypt. At the instance of France, who urged that its form constituted an attempt to re-establish the authority of the Sultan in Egypt, it was much altered, and was ultimately agreed to by France; the Porte offering to France a further explanation of the exact meaning of the Firman. In August French and English Controllers, who had been nominated by Lord Salisbury and M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, were appointed, and Lord Salisbury in October and November, refused to Germany, to Austria, and to Italy any share in the control. So much for the creation of the joint control. In addressing you on August 19, 1879, I pointed out that Lord Salisbury had virtually "taken the Go-vernment of Egypt into our hands and those of the French Republic," and that he had "reversed the cardinal principles of our Egyptian policy"—and for which, in its present form, Lord Salisbury is responsible. At the same time, from the economical and from the Egyptian point of view, the control has worked well. It has been officially reported to us by those best able to judge of its effects, that the control has brought about the "spread of education the abolition of very time to a specific distance of the specific distan of education, the abolition of vexatious taxation, the establishment of the land tax on a just basis, and the limitation of forced labour." The material prosperity of Egypt is now extraordinary. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to wonder at the ferment in Egypt. That country has long been ruled by despotic means. The word of the late Khedive was means. The word of the late Khedive was law. His son is a man of gentle habits, and of moderate ways. Of course there was danger in the change. A people suddenly emancipated from a tyranny which had kept them in gnorance was not likely at once to enter upon the path of orderly development. The present movement, however, appears to mean that the Egyptian people desire to see the institution of a Government of such a character as to make a return to arbitrary rule impossible. In that aspiration we can give them our sup-port. It is to the interest of England that the country which lies across our highway to the British East should be governed by wellgrounded institutions rather than by autocrats. One despotic Khedive might be our friend, his successor might be our bitter enemy, whereas with a Government on a wider base it is easier to count. England and France occupy, howover, a position towards Egypt which entitles them to give advice, and to expect that it shall be followed. To England and France it is due that the country has been relieved from arbitrary rule, and the pressure of the Con-trollers in the Councils of the Khedive is the only real safeguard against its eventual return. If the control is the safeguard of the Egyptians, it is also a guarantee to the Western Powers, and with guarantees they cannot be expected to dispense. If it is galling to the Egyptians to see certain adthat their revenues are assigned

ministrations in their midst in foreign hands—such as the railways, the Port of Alexandria, the Domains, and the Daira Sanieh-it must be remembered mortgage for moneys spent on Egypt, and that the redemption of that debt, which is progressing rapidly under the law of liquidation, will render those mortgage Administrations needless. But, for the present, the co-operation of England and France in these administrations is as necessary as the control of which they form a component part, and, being there, it forms the rampart against confusion, and a co-operation with France deliberately created by our predecessors must be loyally main-

Coming to the subject of the French Treaty negociations and Free Trade, the speaker said :--

In one matter of foreign affairs, I myself have been personally and busily engaged during the recess. The nature of such a negotiation as that on the proposed French Treaty makes it impossible that it should be carried on, except by men on whom a good deal of discretion, and even power, is con-ferred. Cobden complained that he was hampered by the Government in 1860. The present Royal Commission can make no such The powers conferred must be exercised, of course, in conformity with the general tendency of opinion. That opinion was on this occasion declared to us by two debates in the House of Common and by two divisions, and from both it appeared plainly that almost all thought that a Treaty should be made if one could be obtained that would be equivalent to the status quo, and that no

Treaty should be made if such terms were unattainable. (Hear, hear.) There is, indeed, one enormous advantage in .a Treaty-stability; but even that advantage may be bought too dear. The French Government and Parliament had proposed to greatly raise their duties. We declined to sanction the imposition of higher protective duties than those which now exist. They proposed also to convert duties levied proportionately to the values of the articles mported into fixed rates by classes. Such fixed duties, pressing, as they must do, most heavily on the cheapest articles, are antidemocratic in their nature. It was not for us, however, to undertake the defence of the French poor against the Legislature they elect. Our business was to see that duties were not on the average raised in the course of the conversion. Our nominal basis was in the French proposals, but the real basis was the status quo. I say the status quo, and do not mention the Treaty of 1860, although the mover of the second and hostile resolution of the House of Commons-Mr. Ritchie —would have been contented with the Treaty of 1860. We insisted on the status quo, as

established by the Cobden Treaty, the Bel-

Commission. (Cheers.) Nothing, however, will induce us to put our hands to a Treaty of a retrograde character. (Cheers.) Whatever may be proposed in the direction of raising duties upon wines, we are hearing just now less than we were a few months ago of proposals for a complete change of front in our commercial policy. Even those who told us how to raise twenty millions out of foreign goods, without taxing food, have not renewed the offer. After eight months' hard labour at picking to pieces the French tariff I know as much about Protective tariffs as most Englishmen, and I can tell them that they would find the raising of twenty millions out of goods at present untaxed, without taxing food, no easy matter, and I do not know how their manufacturing friends would like taxes on raw material (cheers). France, with a Protective tariff, at revenue-producing rates, raises from such goods only three millions sterling; Belgium less than half a million; Holland far less than half a million; Germany, with a high Protective tariff, less than three millions sterling. I would advise the authors of such proposals to read the great speech, pronounced on April 29, 1879, in favour of fighting hostile tariffs with the weapon of free imports by Lord Beaconsfield. Concervative candidates at recent elections not only advised a course diametrically op-posed to that recommended by the late Tory chief, but in particular desired to see a re-imposition of taxes upon corn, an idea which I thought that Lord Beaconsfiell had crushed out among the ranks of his supporters. It is a mistake to suppose that, as these gentlemen assume, we are being excluded by increasing tariffs from foreign markets as a whole. In April, 1881, Lord Sandon moved for a return, which seems to have been meant to show a general increase of duties and a tendency to the adoption of protective measures aimed against our trade. A portion of it has been issued, and on the whole it shows the con-trary. Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Sweden and Norway have made considerable dvances in the direction of Free Trade. Portugal and Switzerland stand where they did, and most of the other countries (with the exception of the United States) show mixed results and no clear line of policy; and even Germany, with duties higher in 1880 than they had been a few years before, has duties lower than were her duties of 1860. If the people in England should now take sides for Protection, the time would be come to declare, with Machiavel, "The peo-ple often desire their own ruin." This is what I cannot and do not believe (hear, hear). The agitation for Protection is less violent than it was, because trade is fast improving. All figures show that there has been an immense improvement of trade upon 1879, and a considerable improvement even upon 1880 In his closing remarks Sir Charles Dllke made the following references to the pro-

posed changes in the rules of the House of Commons:—
The forms of the House will sooner or later have to be dealt with in a twofold mannerby repression of obstruction, and by delegation of duties to other bodies. The former is the more pressing want. That which Sir M. Hicks Beach has called "the worst Parliament that ever sat," but which we know to be a gathering of unusually wise, patriotic and able men, debarred from doing the work they are met to do, will not in my opinion tolerate obstruction for many more from now. The power to close debate is fully ossessed by the Parliaments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. It is posses: 1, in the form of a strong previous question, by the Parliaments of Spain, of the United States, of Victoria, and of South Australia, and by one House (the Legislative Council) at the Cape. It has become necessary in this, as it has been in certain other matters, to follow the example of some of our own Colonists, from whom we took the form of ballot which we have adopted here. No one can seriously contend that we ought to be content to pass one important Bill a year by sacrificing every other measure. If you, the electors, should ask your representatives in your turn-" Wherein have you advanced the general work?" let us at least be able to eply that we have restored to you the working Parliament in which since the thirteenth century your work has been done, having adopted forms to the needs of the present day; and, that in reviving the usefulness of Parliament we have given to your elective institu-tions a new life (cheers). It will be for you to so use the power which is in your hands that the House of Commons in its later days may be worthy of the traditions of a body

THE SPEAKER ON THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

which throughout its past has been the glory

of the English people (loud cheers, amid

which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Sir Henry Brand, the Speaker, addressed a neeting of his constituents in the Board School-room, Cottenham, near Cambridge, on Tuesday night. Mr. Goodman moved :-"That this meeting, recognising how largely the welfare and liberties of the British people have resulted from and depend upon the House of Commons, trusts that the rules for the guidance of its proceedings may be so modified as to make it an effective instrument of the national will; and further records its appreciation of the high services of Sir Henry Brand, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the pride it feels in him as representative of the county of Cambridge. Mr. Fordham seconded the proposition, which

was carried with cheers. Sir Henry Brand, who was received with applause, said the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the servant of the House, had to see that its rules were observed. Last session, however, the House of Commons called upon the Speaker to frame rules for the conduct of business. On that very day last session a memorable sitting of the House occurred, in the course of which it became his duty to close the debate by putting the question. He should not detain them by stating the reasons for the course which he took upon that occasion. Suffice it to say that he knew that the integrity of Parliamentary government was at stake, thererore he did not hesitate to do what he thought his duty. What he did he did advisedly, and he should do the same again in like conditions, but he trusted such conditions would never recur. (Hear, hear.) On that occasion the House the reasons why he had taken that course, and he concluded that statement with these words, "Future measures for insuring orderly debate I must leave to the judgment of the House, but I may add that it will be necessary either for the House itself to assume more effectual control over its debates or to entrust greater authority to the Chair." (Hear, At that crisis it was not convenient to the House to assume more effectual control over its debates, and it adopted the other alternative, and conferred greater authority ipon the Chair. At the next sitting of the House it conferred upon the Speaker unprecedented powers to regulate the conduct of business when the state of business was urgent, and under those powers he framed certain rules, but those rules had no operation except under a state of urgency, and when urgency terminated the rules ceased to be operative, and at present those rules had no vitality. He confessed to a parental fondness for those resolutions, and he ventured to think that most of them might with great advantage to the House be made permanent. They were in three categories. Some of them might be made permanent as they stood, without alteration; some required amendment to suit the altered circumstances; others framed for a grave crisis might be set

and secure the goodwill of the more advanced | may be some result from the labours of the | In a statement which he made to the House on the eventful sitting referred to he thought it his duty to put before the House the necessity of assuming more effectual control over its debates. That opinion was deliberately founded on observations on the course of de-bates in the House of Commons during the present and past Parliaments. It might not be generally known that the House of Commons had no power whatever to close a de-bate, so that it was actually left at the mercy of small minorities who on various grounds might desire to obstruct the business of the House. The will of the House of Commons was expressed by its votes; every vote involved the putting of a question from the chair, and upon such question every member might speak once and as long as he pleased, provided he spoke to the question; but, by an artifice of debate, commonly practised, by moving adjournments, members actually spoke as often as they pleased upon every question. In committee of the whole House there was no limit to the number of times which a member might speak to each question, and at every sitting of the House the Speaker put from the chair questions by the score—some more or less formally, but all of which might become the subject of debate without limit. Neither the House nor the Speaker could close a debate, and, as long as members rose and presented themselves to speak, the debate must go on. He knew of no power whatever that could close a debate in the House except the Sovereign power the Queen exercised when she prorogued Parliament. Face to face with a grave crisis, he took upon himself to close a debate. (Cheers.) But the House had not as yet signified its pleasure as to the action of the Speaker should a similar crisis occur. It was said that freedom of speech was endangered if the House shold assume the power to close a debate. Now, freedom of speech was the breath of the life of the House of Commons-(cheers)—and if freedom of speech were put in peril he should be no party to a procedure of that kind, but he was persuaded that the House, in its wisdom, might find a way of safeguarding liberty of speech and of combining order with freedom of debate. (Cheers.) Referring next to agricultural topics, the Speaker said the depression from which the land interest suffered was attributable mainly to the character of the seasons. No doubt they suffered from competition, but farmers did not complain of the present prices of agricultural produce. They complained, and, he thought, justly, that they were unduly taxed. He hoped the effect of the depression would be to ensure more regard for these grievances in Parliament. The owner of land had a grievance. He justly complained that the article which he possessed could not be transferred from hand to hand without excessive charges, which diminished its value. Those owners who had encumbered estates could not fairly go to Parliament and say, "Give us, who are not able owing to the state of the law to part with any portion of our estates, facilities for doing so, in order that we may better that which would remain." Then, again, the farmer was fully entitled to be able to say that he ought to be compensated for any improvement which, during the currency of his holding, he has carried out. He was also entitled to appeal to Parliament to place local taxation equitable basis. The labourer, it seemed to him, had also a grievance, that he had not the same political privileges which his brother householders had in the town. (Hear, hear.) He had had considerable experience of the agricultural labourer, and he was bound to say that he thought the agricultural labourer would make a valuable and safe addition to the electoral body of this country. (Cheers.)

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, TUESDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Abercromby, and afterwards visited the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage, and her Majesty walked with Princess Beatrice this morning. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Btddulph had the the honour of dining with the Queen vesterday.

The Isle of Man was visited on Tuesday by the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince, on his arrival, was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Brougham, and a distinguished party, who breakfasted on board the Lively. An address of welcome was afterwards presented on behalf of the islanders. The distinguished party landed and drove through the streets, which were gaily deco-rated and thronged with poople. The Duke then proceeded to Castletown, where another address of welcome was presented to him. From thence He went on to Port St. Mary, where he laid the foundation-stone of a sailors shelter. He then drove to Port Erin, and afterwards returned to Douglas by special train, thence going to Peel. At each place he received a most cordial welcome and addresses were presented. At Douglas the town was brilliantly illuminated and there was a long procession. The Duke and a distinguished party dined in the evening at the Government House, and subsequently drove through the town to view the illuminations, which formed a magnificent spectacle

and included a torchlight procession. A ball was given at night in the Government House. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was to leave Portsmouth on Tuesday for Germany expressly to convey to England Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) and the Princess Hélène of Waldeck, has been delayed for a few days, the Post understands, in consequence of the slight indisposition of his Royal Highness. Probably the Royal yacht will leave on Friday or Saturday next. Viscount Hawarden and Hon, Misses Maude have arrived in Princes-gardens from Tun-

bridge-wells. Lord and Lady Saltoun have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Philorth House, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.

Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop and
Hon. Miss Howard have left Rutland-gate for

Glossop Hall, Manchester. (Morning Post) have authority for stating that the marriage between the Hon. Arthur Browne and Miss Grace will not take place.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE " WORLD.") The somewhat strained relations between the leading scions of the English and Danish Courts, owing to the supposed slight passed by the one on the other, have been satisfac torily adjusted. The Prince of Wales and the Prince of Denmark met at dinner on Sunday under peculiarly happy auspices; and it is, I hear, likely that the former will shortly pay a visit to the latter, and inspect the celebrated two roses, which—a proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season—are now in full bloom.

The shooting over the sporting estate of Benacre Hall, hired for this last season by Mr. Crabbe and General Paget, is not to be re-let; the proprietor, Sir Alfred Gooch, intending to retain the whole of his shooting, over about some seven or eight thousand acres, in his own hands.

So bad a season for woodcocks has never been known during the whole winter; not a hundred have been shot in the most favourite covert in England-Lord Hastings's big wood in Norfolk. On the other hand, so many partridges have not been shot for many Between three and four thousand have been bagged on one or two estates generally the favourite haunts of these birds.

The young proprietor of Somerleyton Hall is coming out quite as a county benefactor. Sir Savile Crossley has not only undertaken to hunt the pack of hounds in the neighbour-

hood, but is entertaining largely, and giving shooting-parties for the benefit of his neighbours all round. Somerleyton Hall is about seven miles from Lowestoft, and one of the few lions of that watering place, as well as of Yarmouth, from which it is about the same distance. It was an old manorial residence some thirty years ago, and was purchased by Sir Morton Peto, who spent fabulous sums in alterations and decorations. Amongst these expensive improvements was the magnificent conservatory, now known as the Winter Garden, which is unique in its way. This was brilliantly illuminated, and proved a very attractive feature at a ball given there last week by Lady Crossley.
Mrs. Langtry has, I believe, agreed to re-

turn to the Haymarket next season, when she will probably play in a revival of *The Overland Route*, for which two or three special engagements have been made; the services of Mr. Alfred Bishop and Mr. W. J. Hill have been secured.

The hunt balls, which are now coming thick and fast, mark a period in the season. The V.W. H. at Circnester last week was a noteworthy success. Over two hundred and sixty members of the leading families of the neighbourhood, including Lord and Lady Bathurst, Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach, Lord Victor Seymour, Lady Westmorland, Lord Clinton, Lady Maria Ponsonby, and Lady Grace Fane, were present. In fact, it was an aristocratic crush. Mr. Master, who usually fills the Abbey with friends, had, in consequence of recent illness, only his nephew, Sir W. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur Master, as guests. There was no
scarcity of beauty, Mrs. A. Master, Mrs.
Jarrett, Miss Harford, and Miss Callender being amongst those most admired. The first annual ball of the O.B.H. took place next day at Great Marlow.

Ryde has had its picturesque dissipation for a charitable object. The company num-bered three hundred, and some of the fancy dresses were brilliant, if there was not a single original costume. Lady Sutton appeared in ball-dress, Lady Albert Seymour as the Mascotte, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Duff as a fishwoman, Lady Cochranel in evening dress, the Hon. E. Rollo as a coastguardsman, Lord Albert Seymour in Warwickshire Hunt uniform, General Sir H. Daly and General Redmond in uniform, and the Hon. R. A. Leslie Moore in Windsor uniform.

They have funny rules of etiquette at Eton. A young friend of mine, who by hard work had won a very high place in the list of can-didates for Woolwich, went down to his alma mater to take leave of his old comrades. On calling on the Head-master, Dr. Hornby, he was informed that that potentate never wished good-bye to boys unless they left at

the end of term—or by special appointment!
Colonel Brackenbury, our military attache
in Paris, is about to be transferred to the
Horse Guards, and there are, of course, a good many applicants for so agreeable a berth. I am told, however, that Colonel the Hon. George Villiers is the officer whose appointment to the post would be the most generally

popular, both at home and abroad.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who has been seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, is now much better, and by the advice of her physician, Dr. Collins, she is shortly going to Algiers for the restoration of her health. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Alexander

Henderson has been attacked with serious

illness in Paris. Another sacrifice on the altar of patriotism is decreed by the Irish "ladies" of Liverpool in Land League assembled. They pledge themselves to buy and wear neither "hats, feathers, or gloves" while Mr. Parnell is in prison. Dr. Dixon's appeal for the holocaust of the teapot and tobacco-pipe, not to speak of the glass of toddy, has, it seems, fallen on deaf ears. The "stomach fund," however, is to be recruited by a concert and ballin Dublin on St. Patrick's-eve, which will not, I imagine, empty Countess Cowper's salons, being so for the most part in a strictly Pickwickian and parliamentary sense. The Marchioness of Queensberry's cruel re-pudiation of the title in view of its present wearers has evidently told, as a furious

rous print, the Irishman. The "ladies" were Boycotted on Saturday last at St. James's Hall. The lessee declined to see any sweetness and light in the emancipated angels who wished to air their oratory on his platform, and the Land League manifestation was therefore transferred to some place of resort in the classic region of Clerkenwell, to the great disgust of the fair executive, who desired to beard the " bloated aristocracy" within a measurable distance of

attack on the noble and charitable Irish-

woman appears in that cultured and chival-

With a view to mark its sense of the fortitude, courage, and discipline displayed by all ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary during the protracted Land League campaign, the Government, I hear, intend to move for a substantial addition to the pay of this splendid body of men when order is re-established in Ireland-a step which, with the exception of Mr. Parnell and his friends, will meet with general approval.

The illness from which Mr. Dante Rossetti is, I am glad to say, recovering was, to all appearances, of a paralytic character, de-priving him of the use of one arm. His numerous friends-numerous still, in spite of the seclusion which he chooses to maintainhave naturally been anxious on his account : for though Mr. Rossetti is not an old man, having been born in 1828, he has reached an age when a seizure of this kind is a serious matter, and the world cannot afford to lose the painter of the "Sybilla Palmifera" and the writer of Sister Helen.

Bell's Life has again changed hands, I hear. It does not seem so very long ago since I assisted at a little dinner given by the then new proprietor, Mr. Charles Greenwood, so well and favourably known on Bell's staff, to celebrate his accession to office. Now he has laid it down, and Mr. Blakeley, the proprietor of the Manchester Sporting Chronicle, has become the purchaser, the sum given, I am told, being £7,000. Mr. Blakeley is a man of great energy and resource—" a pushing young par-ticle, what's the next article?"—and I wish him every success in his new venture. I can only presume and hope that the pen of the present able editor and charming writer, "Bleys," will still delight Bell readers, and that the good fisherman, "I. P. W.," will continue to tell us his piscatorial yarns.

The jealousy existing between two hunting counties is exhibited just now in Ireland. The Carlow and Island have stopped their sport : their neighbours in Kilkenny are going on; the former accuse the latter of want of dignity under the circumstances; the latter acmination. To such a pitch has this wrangling gone that the sportsmen of Kilkenny have ceased to inform those of Carlow of their appointed meets; and if by chance a Carlovian does turn up, he is greeted coldly, and not with the open hospitality of the good

old days. Even in these days of depression and dereciation, a good brood mare is a pretty certain source of income. For instance, a yearling brother to Bacchus, bred by Mr. Jones in the County Waterford, was sold the other day for nearly £300.

One of the features of the season is the attraction which Messrs. Tattersall's sales at Rugby possess for the lovers of horses in general, and hunters in particular. The sale on the 24th ult. was very well attended; and though no extravagant or sensational prices were made, the Galway Hunt horses realised a good average considering that they were on the small side, though full of quality; and Mr. Leonard Morrogh got 420 guineas for Medea and 150 for Conjurer, both hunters of several seasons, and masters of much weight.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 14-15, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH

NATIONALISTS.

The unexpected extinction of the debate

on the Address on Tuesday night may

possibly be the first effect of the impend-

ing changes in the rules of the House of

Commons. The Government Whips are

apparently so full of the prospect of obtain-

ing novel and extraordinary powers for

putting Ministerial business through, that

they are already tempted to relax the

vigilance and activity of their ordinary

duties. It certainly was not intended, when the House met on Tuesday, that the debate on the Address should be closed by a speech, unanswered and unchallenged, from the most forcible and brilliant rhetorician in the ranks of the Irish Irreconcilables. Mr. Sexton, who moved the adjournment on Monday night, had the right of opening the renewed debate. He had previously established his reputation in the House as the ablest speaker among the followers of Mr. Parnell since the retirement of Mr. O'Connor Power from active co-operation with that party. The Government could not have affected to treat Mr. Sexton's attack with contemptuous indifference, though few were prepared for the artistic success of performance. Indeed, before Mr. Sexton rose the Prime Minister was subjected to some cross-examination from members who were dissatisfied with the exclusion of all other than Irish topics hitherto from the discussion. Sir Henry Wolff demanded that an opportunity should be given for considering the affairs of the East and the informal negotiations with the Vatican. Mr. Gorst protested against leaving the state of the Transvaal without notice. Sir Walter Barttelot urged that the great question of agricultural depression should not be passed over. Mr. Gladstone, in his answer, suggested that these topics might be taken up on the report of the Address, which he proposed to fix for Wednesday, assuming that Mr. McCarthy's amendment would occupy the whole of Tuesday night's sitting. On this assumption, also, he founded his reply to Mr. Dawson's protest against the postponement of the Irish Borough Franchise Bill. which would have had the first place among the Orders of Wednesday, if it had not been supplanted by the report of the Address. Allusion was made by Sir Henry Wolff to the rumour that Mr. Herbert Gladstone was to draw upon his Irish experience in dealing with the hostile criticisms of Conservatives and Home Rulers. It was, furthermore, reasonable to expect that the Prime Minister himself would not let slip the occasion for meeting Mr. Plunket's challenge, and showing what he really meant when he seemed last week to invite the Irish Nationalists to present a Home Rule scheme for the consideration of Parliament. Unfortunately, in spite of this general understanding, no one rose to continue the debate when Mr. Sexton sat down. The Conservatives had had their say; the Irish party had nothing to add to the case presented by their boldest and most skilful advocate. The Speaker, seeing no one rise on the Ministerial side, was compelled to put the question forthwith, and, a division being taken, Mr. McCarthy's amendment was rejected by a majority of 98 to 30. The Address was voted immediately afterwards, and in the course of a brief conversation on the Slave Trade the House was counted out. The hours thus lost might have been profitably employed in satisfying the demands with which Mr. Gladstone had been confronted in the evening, but the loss was, we must suppose, due to accident or neglect. It is peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. Gladstone should have been unable or unwilling to give his explanation of his hasty utterances last week, while leaving Mr. Sexton's speech without as answer. We are glad to recognize Parliamentary ability on any side or in any form, and it would be idle, through dislike of Mr. Sexton's extreme and dangerous political opinions, to deny that his darking and powerful statement of the position of the Land League made a deep impression upon the House. We remain unconvinced by his ingenious attempt to exhibit the League to the world as a constitutional movement, striving to compass legitimate and praiseworthy objects lawful means. But he contended, with much plausibility, that the operations and the intentions of the League were consistent throughout, as well while tolerated by the Government as when denounced and suppressed. It is, however, more important to take note of Mr. Sexton's uncompromising attitude upon the vital issue which underlies even the land question. Mr. Sexton declares, in the most outspoken language, that he heartily shares the hope expressed by Mr. Parnell, that Irish agitation may not be allowed to cease "until the detestable alien rule of 'buckshot' Government which has kept the country impoverished has been got rid of." To this frank affirmation of his hostility to the British connexion, Mr. Sexton significantly added that he trusted the recent speech of the Prime Minister

foreshadowed the concession of the Irish

Nationalist demands. But, whatever may

be the attitude of English statesmanship.

Mr. Sexton is determined to go his

own way, and he makes no secret of

the method he will resolutely make

the imprudence—at all events, in existing

circumstances—of an appeal to force. The

of. He, like his chief, perceive

and dangerous. Nothing in Mr. Sexton's | in the highest degree to part with the remarkable speech was more significant than the audacity and determination of his defence of "boycotting." He admits that, under ordinary conditions, such a system of social persecution would be detestable, but that in Ireland, where the people " were living under an alien law made by another community," it was justifiable and necessary. In the face of Mr. Sexton's audacious speech, it becomes more than ever the duty of the Government to show that the grasp laid upon lawlessness in Ireland will not be relaxed until the Irish people have re-cognised the supremacy of the law and the obligation of contracts. There is another duty which the Government-and especially the Prime Minister-must not decline. After what Mr. Sexton has declared to be the objects and the methods of a strong, daring, and unscrupulous party, irreconcilably hostile to the British connexion, it is manifest that any incautious words, holding out to Irish Nationalism the prospect of obtaining a leverage for subverting the Union in the form of a separate Legislature for Ireland, ought to promptly and clearly disavowed. -

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN. Mr. Gladstone is, with and besides his many other qualifications, a man of business, and we do not suppose that he can feel very well satisfied with the methods of communication with the Vatican which he described on Tuesday. It is a Foreign Office tradition that means of direct intercourse between the Holy See and the British Government are essential. There are questions affecting the Roman Catholic Church in the colonies, in India, and perhaps nearer home, as to which it is believed to be necessary to interchange views and information with the Pope. For this purpose the present Lord Lyons, the present Lord Ampthill, and Mr. Jervois were at different times detached from what was then the British Legation at Florence to the Vatican. They corresponded, we believe, directly with the Foreign Office, and not through the intervention of the Minister to the Court of the King of Italy. When this officious representation was abolished, the good offices of Cardinal Howard were put into requisition for bringing the Queen's Government and the Papal See into communication. If it is important that there should be an exchange of views between Downing - street and Dublin Castle on the one hand, and the Vatican on the other, it is certainly desirable that it should be conducted in a regular and official manner, by agents responsible to a Ministry, which is in its turn responsible to the House of Commons, and by means of despatches and other documents which can be laid before Parliament. That Mr. Forster should correspond with the Pope through Lord O'Hagan, and Lord Granville through Mr. Errington, may be necessary in default of any more regular channels of communication: but the House of Comons should know what has been done. When business is transacted by means of private letters, which being private cannot be laid before Parliament, and which not being laid before Parliament cannot be referred to in it, we seem to be getting very far back into the era and the methods of secret and irresponsible diplomacy Perhaps there is no help for it in this particular case and in present circumstances. But even Exeter Hall would prefer, we imagine, a public and responsible representative at the Vatican to strictly private and confidential correspondence with it .-

> THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AND MILITARY OPINION.

Daily News.

Mr. Gladstone's answer to Mr. Bromley-Davenport on Tuesday afternoon was satisfactory. The Channel Tunnel Bills are not to be rushed through the House of Commons. It is strange that when the scheme was first considered under the late Government so little attention should have been paid to its military aspects. That mistake has now been set right. Government "have become aware that various authorities, chiefly military authorities, had perceived that there were strong reasons why the question should be reopened," and they are now about to give these reasons immediate and com-plete consideration. It cannot be too much impressed upon the public that the question is before everything else a mili-tary question. It is of but little use to dwell on the financial and engineering difficulties of the scheme. Unforeseen obstacle may, of course, present themselves in both directions. But, in the opinion of those who are most likely to have gauged them accurately, the chance of their doing so is small. It may be assumed, therefore, that unless Parliament refuses its consent to the scheme on purely military grounds, one or more tunnels will shortly be constructed underneath the Channel. The one question of real importance is whether the military reasons which are urged against the scheme have sufficient force to outweigh the reasons urged in its favour. We have already insisted on the fundamental distinction between the amount and kind of evidence that ought to be tendered before a Channel Tunnel Bill is accepted by Parliament and the amount and kind of evidence that would be demanded from the promotion of any ordinary experiment. In the latter case it would be enough to show that the balance of argument is on the side of the undertaking. If the commercial gain were sufficiently great, the country might fairly be willing to run some little risk in order to secure it. In this case, however, the risk to be run is altogether out of proportion to any gain the scheme could bring in. Granted the number of passengers between Paris and London increased tenfold, and the growth of the goods traffic was fully in proportion to it, no advantage the country could reap thereby would make up for the ruin that would certainly be brought about by an invasion which was successful only for a short time. If it can be proved to demonstration that the existence of the Channel Tunnel will not in the slightest degree lessen the security of the country, by all means let it be made. But no such permission should be given so long as any reasonable doubt exists upon this head. Now, the existence of such doubt is proved by the circumstance that it is felt by a single competent witness not that he stands alone either in testimony or authority, by any means); and the true way of breaking down the evidence of a single competent witness is to convince him that his distrust of the tactics of the Land League are more subtle

security of the country against foreign invasion because six general officers thought the tunnel might be made quite safely, while only five took the contrary view. Nor should the evidence in support of the harmlessness of the scheme from a military point of view be of the easy-going and slipshod kind which Sir John Adye gave on Saturday. "If ever," he said, "an enemy was so foolish as to attempt an invasion in that way, and even succeed in sending through a few thousand men, he should be quite ready to take down some of the Kentish Volunteers and frighten them away." It is true that this was said at a Volunteer meeting; and officers of the regular army often seem to think that what these occasions most call for is a little professional buffoonery. Strange to say, this little bit of professional buffoonery has been treated by journals of repute as a serious contribution to the arguments by which the question must eventually be decided. Consequently, it is not too soon to say that a military opinion upon this question, if it is to be worth anything, must be one that travels over the whole relation of such a means of access to a plan of attack, and decides either that its creation will constitute no danger or all, or a danger which can be entirely removed by the adoption of such and such specific precautions. If either of these points can be made good, we do not imagine that the experts who are now hostile to the tunnel will be so any longer. If they should still be hostile to it, it will be because they hold that there is a flaw somewhere in their opponents' reasoning, and that, after all that has been said, there remains an appreciable danger which is not entirely met by the precautions suggested by the advocates of the scheme. It is to be hoped that the Government will lose no time in fulfilling their promise to communicate their opinions to Parliament before any proceedings are taken on the two bills now before the House of Commons. The more money that is spent on the preliminary experiments the greater will be the unwillingness of the promoters to abandon the project; and where so much may depend on its rejection it is important not to have any more interests enlisted in its behalf than can be helped. -St. James's Gazette.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

By direction of the Speaker, an arrangement has been made by which all questions addressed to the Prime Minister are placed together, and come at the end of the ques-tions. This is done with the idea to economize as much as possible Mr. Gladstone's

It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote will not have the full support of the Conservative party in moving the negative to the first re-solution. Several of the moderate Conservatives recognise the necessity of placing the machinery of the House in working order, and will not be responsible for steps tending to embarrass endeavours in that direction.

In obedience to the strong whip issued Tuesday, there was a large attendance of members in the House of Commons, anticipatory of the division on the Address. It ap-pearing clear at seven o'clock that this could

not take place before 11, more than 200 members left the House, arranging to be back at that hour.

Baron de Worms was prepared to bring on on Tuesday night his resolution respecting the persecution of the Jews. A hasty telegram brought him from the dinner-table, and he arrived at the house shortly after eight o'clock.

Mr. Slagg, who was to second the resolution

was also present. The count-out interrupted a consultation as to whether, in the circum stances, it would be desirable to bring forward the resolution.

Nothing is known among Irish members of Parliament of the "intended action of the Government with regard to Mr. Parnell," to

which reference is made in a Dublin news-paper, and which, it is stated, "has suddenly and keenly agitated the Irish Parliamentary party."
Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. C. Thompson, and

Mr. Carbutt were the only English members who voted for Mr. McCarthy's amendment. In the division on the Address Mr. Tilett was the only English member who voted with the Parnellites.
It is unlikely that Mr. Dillwyn will move

his resolution on the North Borneo Charter on Tuesday, as it is unnerstood that he wishes the House to be in possession of the official correspondence before the subject is discussed. Mr. Gorst is said to have decided to bring forward the motion on the same question which stands in his name on the notice paper for Friday week. Baron de Worms will put down his motion with reference to outrages on Jews in Russia for the same night, so that it is considered possible that Mr. Gorst may

ultimately give way.

Mr. Cropper intends to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question as to the truth of a statement made in a report of the Transvaal Volksraad, dated November last, to the effect that in 1878 the British authorities in the Transvaal had apprenticed 800 Kaffirs to the farmers, and that while the adults were to be under a contract for period of three years only, the children were to be detained in servitude until the boys had reached their eighteenth and the girls their

eventeenth year.
The Inder-Secretary of State for War has notified to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that in future officers of the Royal Marine forces will be considered as eligible for employment on the personal staff of gene-ral officers of the army as aides-de-camp, when their services are applied for in that capacity. It is, however, to be clearly un-derstood, that a general officer has not the absolute choice of an officer who may be absolute choice of an officer who may be technically eligible for his personal staff without the sanction of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Mr. Bradlaugh is likely at some early date

to raise a fresh and interesting question of Parliamentary procedure. He is, we under-stand, advised that the resolution passed by the House last week applies only to a sitting of the full House. With the chairman of Committees presiding, Mr. Bradlaugh believes there exists no bar to his entering the House and taking part in the proceedings and this, we understand, he intends to do.

Some time ago it was expected that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of New Zealand would visit England during the ensuing spring. We learn that he has abandoned this intention, having decided to remain in the colony.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

The Berlin correspondent of the Time telegraphed on Tuesday night :-It is announced here to-day that Queen Victoria, during her approaching journey on the Continent, and, in fact, on the way to Mentone, will pay a short visit to Arolsen in order more particularly to see her future daughter-in-law, the Princess Helen. It is also stated that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany will proceed from Berlin to Arolsen in order to welcome her Majesty.
Queen Victoria's arrival at the Prince of
Waldeck's residence is expected to take place scheme is ill founded. It would be absurd on the 16th proximo.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. * The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the roolsack at five o'clock.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY. The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a Bill, and it was read a first time, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the property of married women in England

EGYPT AND TUNIS. Lord DE LA WARR asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the papers relating to Egypt would be put on the table, and also whether the Government could give any information with regard to the relations betwee this country and Tunis. He said that since 1878 there had been a considerable amount of Anglo-French political and financial interference in Egypt, a circumstauce which wa the cause of a strong feeling of uneasiness in that country and in Europe. As to Tunis, he was anxious to know whether we carried on our relations with Tunis through the Bey or through the Resident French Minister.

inquired, further, whether England had recognised the Treaty of Bardo.

Lord Granville said her Majesty's Government did not think it would be desirable to present the papers relating to Egypt at the present moment. He was not aware of any change in our relations with Tunis since he answered questions on the subject put by the noble earl months ago. Her Majesty's Government had not been asked to give any forma recognition to the Treaty of Bardo, and they had given none; but they had shown no hostility to it, at the same time that they were determined to maintain our rights in the

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past five

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Baron H. De Worms presented a petition from 800 merchants and others of Manchester, praying that the Government would place itself in communication with the other Great Powers for the purpose of making friendly re-presentations to the Russian Government with egard to the persecution to which the Jews were subjected.

QUESTIONS. In answer to a question from Mr. Bromley-Davenport, Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government would take into their consideration the reports, military and otherwise, regarding the Channel Tunnel, and would communicate their opinion to the House before any proceedings were taken on the private hills be-fore the House. Questioned by Sir H. Wolff whether Lord Granville had written a letter to Mr. Errington to be shown as his authority to Cardinal Jacobini, Mr. Gladstone repeated that, as Mr. Errington had no official mission, it would be contrary to usage to produce any correspondence on the subject, but he stated that any communication with him had been with reference to his becoming the channel of communication with the Pope on matters interesting to the Roman Catholic subjects of

her Majesty.

BARON DE WORMS AND THE RUSSIAN JEWS. On the motion to postpone the other business for the purpose of concluding the debate on the Address, Baron De Worms made another appeal to the Government to give him a day for his motion in regard to the outrages on the Jews, but Mr. Gladstone again deany debate in Parliament would be prejudi-cial and might arouse further exasperation. THE ADDRESS

The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who maintained that every clause in Mr. McCarthy's amendment charged a crime against the Irish Executive, and that every crime had been proved. Trac-ing the origin of the Land League, he asserted that its sole objects were to stop rack-renting and to convert occcupiers into owners by buying out the landlords. If there had bee no Land League, he said, there would have been no Land Act. But that Act only aimed at carrying out the first part of the League's programme, and it was when it continued to agitate for the second that the Government suppressed it. To illustrate the peaceful and constitutional character of the League he cited numerous extracts from its publications and speeches, and he contended, therefore, that the arrests were made on false and fraudulent pretences, and that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon, in particular, had been arrested because they had defied the Prime Minister. Of Mr. Forster's administration of the Coer-cion Acts and his treatment of the prisoners ne spoke in terms of bitter complaint, characterizing him as a "common-place, clumsy Cromwell." He denied that there had been any alteration in Mr. Parnell's policy after is arrest. Although he adhered to his belief that the land question could only be settled by the abolition of landlordism, it was desired by the test cases to ascertain what benefits the Land Act would actually confer on the people and to avoid the litigation which he foresaw would ensue. The No-rent" manifesto-to the terms of which he strictly adhered still-was a legitimate reply, he insisted, to the suppression of the Land League, but it was in the power of the Government to convert it into a dead-letter to-morrow by restoring the Constitution.
The necessity of that manifesto had been proved by what had occurred since, for the Land Act, he contended, was a dismal failure. In the first place, its cost was enormous, for though up to Christmas a rental only of £1,800 had been considered and a reduction of £400 only effected, the Court had cost the country \$90,000. In the second place, the provision as to arrears was most inadequate, and was enabling the landlords to evade the Act. But even were the Act carried out over the whole of those parts of Ireland to which it was applicable on the scale apparently adopted by the Sub-Commissioners, it would only effect a reduction of a million and a half in the ental of the country, and it was ludicrous to expect that this would settle the land ques on. As to the future, it was the duty of the people, he held, to go on refusing obedience to the landlords demands, and he believed that the teaching and the moral force of the League would survive, notwithstanding its present suppression.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sexton's speech

shortly before 8 o'clock, the debate suddenly collapsed. No one rose to reply to him o the Treasury Bench, and after pause the Speaker proceeded to put the question. Mr. M'Carthy's amendment was negatived by 98 to 80, and a second division was afterwards taken on the Address, which wa carried by 87 to 22. THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN BROWNRIGE.

After this Sir J. HAY called attention to the circumstances attending the murder of Captain Brownrigg, and commented on the satisfactory character of our relations with France in the operations for the suppression f the slave trade.

Sir C. Dilke agreed that all must regret find the flag of a great nation used for pur-poses of this kind, but France had always shown a disinclination to submit to restrictions. At the same time the French Government, though not prepared to come under positive treaty engagements, was ready to enter into communications with a view of doing all that was possible to put down the

Mr. Bentinck thought that an expression of regret should be obtained from the French Government after such an insult had been

offered to the British flag.

Mr. Trevelyan denied that the British flag had been insulted, and pointed out that the French Government had immediately declared that the dhow had no right to carry the flag. Every possible reparation had been taken for

the murder of Captain Brownrigg, whose services and character he warmly eulo-At this point the House was counted out, and adjourned at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock.

THE REVOLT IN AUSTRIA.

Telegraphing on Tuesday night the Standard correspondent at Serajevo says:

A number of insurgents have shown themselves at the railway terminus of Zenitza, in North Bosnia, and begun tearing up the cails there, thus threatening the only existing line in this province. For the last fortnight, since the 9th Regiment left for Serajevo, the whole line has been left entirely unprotected. Troops are now being hastily sent to Zenitza, to prevent any further attempts of the description in question. The insurgents have already rendered the roads to the south and west of Zenitza unsafe, and if they ever suc-ceed in interrupting the railway communications with Austria, Serajevo, the capital of Bosina, would, for a time at least, bo lost, and the entire garrison, who would be unable to procure provisions, could hardly fail to be

It is clear that the plan of the insurgents is to surround Serajevo from their base of operations near Zenitza and Fotcha, and in this they are being assisted, in the teeth of the Austrian authorities, by certain movements on the part of some of the population of this city itself. A striking proof of the existence of insurgent sympathisers in this city was given yesterday afternoon, when a large number of the Servian inhabitants of this place followed a coffin to the Servian Cemetery of Serajevo. The suspicions of the police were somehow aroused by the occurrence, and the coffin was opened, when it was found that instead of a corpse it contained only rifles. Further in-quiry led to the conclusion that those rifles were intended to be used somewhat later by those who, as the keeping of arms is for-bidden, hit upon the device of burying them for a time. The police have been busy in searching all the mourners at the late fune-ral, who, together with the officiating pope, have been arrested.

A few days ago an Austrian traveller called German Michel, while on his way between Stolatz and Nevesine, was captured by the insurgents. The latter at once sent a mes-sage to his wife, to the effect that the husband would be killed unless ten thousand florins ransom were paid by a certain date. The wife was unable to raise more than four thousand florins, which she sent to the brigands. Next day she received the body of her busband, in a terribly mutilated condi-The greatest terrorism is being exercised over whole villages. Merchants known to be wealthy are being singled out for cap-ture and ransom, and, as in the above instance, if the ransom demanded is not paid, it may be expected that the captives will be

The Austrian officers say that the insurgents are evidently pursuing Russian tactics. Their manner of fighting, and the way they reassemble after having been scattered, are said to be peculiarly Russian.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and her Majesty walked and drove with Princess Beatrice this morning. Lady Cochrane and the Misses Cochrane, and the Rev. Canon Prothero had the honour of dining with the

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at 11. Grosvenor-crescent The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has left town for Goodwood Park, Sussex. The Duke of Athole left town on Tuesday evening for Blair Athole. The Duchess, who is still in town, will join his Grace in a few

days.
The Earl and Countess of Onslow have left London for the Continent.

The Earl of Wilton remains in about the same condition. After being visited by his local medical advisers the following bulleting was issued at noon on Tuesday:—"The Earl of Wilton has passed a quiet night. His condition continues in lordship's general much the same state as the last report 10.30."

—The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Cambridge have sent daily for the last information from Egerton Lodge. The Prince of Wales is informed by telegraph every morning before

the medical report is made public.

Earl Cairns has left town for Lindisfarne Lodge, Bournemouth, where the Countess is

staying. The marriage of the Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, will take place, says the Post, about the middle of next

Lord and Lady Haldon and the Hon.

Evelyn Palk have left London for The Manor House, Torquay.

The funeral of the late Earl of Lonsdale took place on Tuesday. The body, which had been removed from Carlton-house-terrace on Saturday night and conveyed by rail vid Penrith to the Castle, lay in state on Monday in the large library, which was partially draped with black cloth. At the head of the coffin was the Earl's coronet upon a crimson pillow, and on the top was placed a mass of flowers; round the plate was a wreath of lilies of the Nile, and the shield and coat of arms on the lid of the coffin was surrounded by a wreath of eucharis amazonica and other flowers, and a wreath composed of camellias filled in with violets, lilies of the valley, and white azaleas. Down by the side of the stand were wreaths, and floral designs were thrown over the large candlesticks, which contained lighted tapers burning, one on each side of the coffin. Around were plants and flowers, and at the head of the coffin was a raise stand, upon which were many lighted standing in candelabra; and at the foot of the collin was a wreath, the gift of the house-The little church, situated at the north-west corner of the park, and containing many relics of the family of Lowther, wore a sombre aspect. The pulpit and reading-desk and the front of the seats in the gallery were draped with black cloth. mausoleum was also draped black cloth, the recess for the reception of the coffin being on the south side, at right angles with the sarcophagus containing the remains of William Earl of Lonsdale. At noon the funeral procession left the Castle, and proceeded to the mausoleum and the church, where within the space of 10 years three Earls of Lonsdale have been buried. arriving at the church the coffin was deposited in the chancel, the coronet-bearer standing in front, and after the funeral service had been read the cossin was placed in the mausoleum. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. T. B. Tylecote, the rector of Lowther. the Rev. T. B. Tylecote, the rector of Lowther. The following gentlemen attended the funeral:

—The Hon. H. C. Lowther (the new earl), the Hon. Charles Lowther, the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., the Right Hon. George C. Bentinck, M.P., the Hon. Sydney Herbert, the Hon. M. Herbert, the Right Hon. Gerard Lowther, Rev. L. Lowther, M. L. Lowther, Rev. L Noel, General Lowther, Rev. J. Lowther, Rev. T. B. Tylecote (rector), Rev. C. H. Baker, Rev. Stuart Holland Askham, Mr. Edward H. Ellis, Dr. Kingsley, Captain Fitz-landers, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. Liddell, Dr. I'Anson Whitehaven, Mr. William Little, and Mr. James Hudson. In Penrith the Union Jack reversed floated half-mast high from the old church tower, and most of the shops were partially closed. The Countess

of Lonsdale, accompanied by the Dowager Countess and other members of the family,

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE " WORLD.")

The Prince of Wales, who has long been wishing to pay a compliment to the dramatic profession, has invited the principal geatlemen connected with it to dinner on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at Mariborough House. Covers will be laid for thirty. Among the non-professional guests will be Prince Leiningen, Lord Aylesford, Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. George Lewis, and a few others.

The secret of the Prince's personal popularity will be readily understood by those who read his speech at the Savage Club dinner. Composed with great tact and delivered with unfeigned geniality, it had an instantaneous success, and will doubtless have a lasting effect. The Prince "scored" heavily by that one speech, and enlisted a hundred light literary sharp-shooters as ardent followers literary sharp-shooters as ardent followers and admirers.

The wedding of the Duke of Albany-who has had the misfortune to again hurt his knee, and is quietly resting at Arolsen, the home of his bride—will, in all probability, be celebrated at the end of April, most likely in the last week. The Queen is understood to be averse to its taking place in May, the month in which the lamented Princess Charlotte was married to King Leopold.

Claremont, their future residence, as before stated, is being thoroughly overhauled, the drainage being put in as perfect a state as possible, and some structural alterations made in the interior of the mansion. The fine ballin the interior of the mansion. The fine ballroom facing the lawn is being converted into
a drawing-room. This is the chamber in
which Mass was celebrated during the tenure
of the French family—Louis Philippe, Queen
Marie Amélie, and the Orleans Princes.
In view of the vote for Prince Leopold, it
may be useful to remember that in December,
àpropos of the collapsed Irish Exhibition, Mr.
Joseph Biggar wrote to a Dublin paper, from

Joseph Biggar wrote to a Dublin paper, from the secure haven of the Normandy Hotel, Paris, a letter in which he loyally remarked, "Towards Ireland the Royal Family is a foreign family, and the people wish to keep it

in that position."

The kitchen department of the House of Commons has opened with a flourish of drums. A new dining-room has been opened westward, which, in turn, leads to a new smoking-room, which has been wrung out of the Commissioner of Works with great diffi-culty; it is a fine room, with two noble pic-tures depicting Kings Harold and Richard I. in articulo mortis. The more exacting smokers have demanded yet another room, which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre flatly refuses to concede, except in exchange. Meanwhile, the Fourth Estate is palatially stowed in Colonel Forester's former apartments, in some of which Ministers have also ensconeed them-

Carrier-pigeons would be invaluable as aerial messengers in times of war, and the Admiralty and the War Office should lose no further time in introducing them into the navy and the army. Germany is alive to the service which trained birds could reader upon an emergency, and her Minister of Marine has approved of the erection at Kiel of an "establishment" for carrier-pigeons, at an estimated outlay of over a thousand pounds. There is a pretty bit of shady backwater at Cookham, with which every summer idler is familiar. It is known as The Strand. Though well stocked with fish, it has yielded more belonged originally to the Crown, and formed part of the Royal grant to the Earl of Orkney, by whose descendant it was sold to Mr. Bond. From Mr. Bond it passed to Mr. Grazebrooke an ardent angler, who, in an effort to stake out his happy hunting-ground, got into inter-minable difficulties with the riparian owners. An appeal, first to law and then to arbitration, involved an expense which far exceeded the amount of the purchase-money, and nearly ruined the angler. The latter is now menseed from a new side, and in the local court is tooth-and-nail defending his costly fishery against the encroachments by the villagers of

Is it generally known that the ranks of ardent dog-fanciers include many clergymen? At the East of England Dog Show chester last Wednesday there were eleven representatives of the cloth amongst the exhibitors; and a clergyman well known in the eastern counties, with broad-brimmed hat and flying coat, might have been seen trotting a dog to and fro in the show-ring with as earnest an expression of countenance as if he had been addressing a meeting in support of tithes. Another equally well-known clergyman, wearing a long ulster and an eveglass. was sauntering up and down in the company of a cigar, and watching the proceedings of his more active brother. There were many clergymen amongst the visitors to the show, some dressed in the style characteristic of the most advanced Ritualist, and others wearing the more simple costume of the Low Church-

man.
"Like begets like" is a generally recognised aphorism; but there are exceptions to all rules, and a remarkable illustration was afforded between the late Lord Lonsdale and his father. The latter, who will be better remembered, perhaps, as Colonel Lowther, was as penurious and lugubrious as his light-hearted son was light-hearted, as his light-hearted son was light-hearted, generous, and extravagant. How he squandered his enormous wealth broadcast to get into difficulties within a couple of years of his accession to the title and vast property associated therewith is well known. of hunting the Cottesmore country in such princely style, and the reckless manner in which he raced and betted on taking to the Turf, alone made a big hole in his splendid Turt, alone made a big note in his spiendid income of £120,000 a year, which he could spend "without thinking about it." Then there was his yachting, and those extravagant "et ceteras" into which it is unnecessary to enter, that played such terrible havoc with his health and fortune.

It was only by the energetic action of Mr.

James Lowther—who was left trustee with Mr. Stirling Crawfurd under his father's will -that the imperative retrenchment was brought about. In accomplishing that necessary change Mr. Lowther met with a willing helpmate in the beautiful Countess, who dis-played an amount of self-sacrifice that few young wives in a similar exalted position young wives in a similar exalted position would have consented to, by giving up much rare and costly jewelry that was still owing for. The remarkable good sense she displayed on another occasion I recorded at the time, when, during the last Newmarket Houghton Meeting, she spoke her mind to Captain Machell, and insisted upon his taking back Blue Blood, whom her husband pur-chased the night before with Valour, which was the last racehorse that ever carried Lord Lonsdale's colours. That was not the first occasion of Blue Blood coming into Lord Lonsdale's possession, as he formed one of a deal with his Turf mentor at two years old for was the last racehorse that ever carried Lord £8,000, according to report, which was £5,000 more than the horse cost when a yearling, owing to the prestige which surrounded him as half-brother to Doncaster. All the talent took exception to his hocks at the time, and they were right; for, though now six times, and never won a race!

Such is the enormous risk attending the blood-stock, that when two experts, like Lord Falmouth and Mr. Caledon Alexander, valued Lord Lonsdale's stud, which he gave valued Lord Lonsdale's stud, which he gave up racing in the autumn of 1878, they priced Blue Blood at £300 only! The lot included many far more valuable animals, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, minus, however, both Petrarch and Pilgrimage, who were a long way the best his lordship ever possessed. He gave £10,000 for the former at four years old; and after winning the Ascot Gold Cup of 1877, the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot in 1878, and other races in the interim, sold him to Lord Calthorpe £3,000. Pilgrimage was "picked up a bargain" by Captain Machell for 190 guineas at

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Moreat-Britain.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26 -27, 1882.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS. Lord Salisbury's emphatic declaration that Mr. Gladstone's motion must be regarded as a direct attack upon the constitutional position of the House of Lords, would of itself put almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of any satisfactory arrangement. On the one hand, it stirs up the bitterest feeling of party and of class among Lord Salisbury's own followers; on the other, it would make concession coming from the Ministerial side seem like an acknowledgment that such an attack had been intended and had to be abandoned. Friday was the first day when Lord Salisbury had an opportunity of showing what his leadership of the Conservative party was likely to be on any really important occasion; and he showed only too clearly how unfitted he is by temper and by turn of mind for such a place. Shakespeare has a Salisbury who is addressed as "Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick We have a Salisbury now whom it would be hardly beyond the bounds of propriety or of fairness to call the mad misleader of an occasionally brain-sick party. On Friday the House of Lords might, without the slightiest derogation even to their fancied dignity, have withdrawn from the position into which they had been thrust so suddenly a few evenings before. The Prime Minister and the Government had interposed with the whole force of their responsibility and authority, and a moment's tion would have told the Peers that the country would expect them to give way. If they still believed in the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of landlords to inquire into the working of a Land Act that has only just begun to be worked, they could have relieved their consciences and their souls by declaring that on Government, and not on the House of Lords, would rest the blame of having prevented such a committee from being appointed. They could have withdrawn from the controversy with the expression of that famous hope that things might be none the worse that day twelvementh, which if events turned out one way would be a pious wish fulfilled, and if the other way a prophecy; but they have chosen their ground under Lord Salisbury's guidance, and we suppose they mean to hold it. They cannot be said to have been in any doubt as to the probable consequences of their unfortunate determination. Not only had they the Prime Minister's announcement in their minds when they decided on persevering, but it was that very announcement which, according to Lord Salisbury, induced them to persevere. Not only did they persist in spite of the Prime Minister's declaration that the course they threatened would be disastrous to the cause of order and good government in Ireland, but they made that very declaration another reason for their persistency. The English people would not have seen in the investigations of any amateur Committee of the House of Lords any serious menace to the stability of the Free Trade policy. But the Irish tenant-farmers will undoubtedly see in the appointment of a Committee of land-owning Peers to inquire into the working of the Land Act a very serious menace to the stability and the effective operation of that Act. Is it possible to suppose that such a step as the appointment of such a Committee will not drive many a tenant-farmer still inclined to loyalty and the cause of order to declare in his despair that, after all, Mr. Parnell was right, that the House of Lords are too strong for Mr. Gladstone's best intentions, and that the Land League is the only body to which the Irish occupier can look for protection? We cannot therefore wonder that Mr. Gladstone should have been unwilling to allow the Lord's Committee to be appointed without obtaining from the House of Commons an emphatic declaration which shall relieve him and the Government from all share in the responsibility for so ill-omened a piece of work. If the Prime Minister could have seen his way to arrive at the same result by a declaration on the part of the Government without the necessity for a formal resolution and a debate in the House of Commons, we should have been glad; and such a course would have been possible, and might have been adopted, but for the unhappy precipitancy of the House of Lords on Friday. If such arrangement, of which even now we are unwilling to renounce all hope, be now impossible the blame must rest altogether on the House of Lords. Unfortunately the consequences will not have to be borne by them. A wasted Session will not trouble the Peers in particular. The inevitable postponement of most important legislation will not affect them more than it affects other people; not nearly so

much as it will affect many other

people. We may as well look the whole

business straight in the face and recognise

its full menace. If the Opposition, in-

cluding the Irish party, with whom they

are in more or less cordial alliance,

should use their powers of debate with

anything like the energy and perseverance

that are expected of them, the real busi-

ness of the Session may be regarded as

already doomed to postponement. The

Conservatives have in any case no parti-

cular wish to help the Government in use-

ful legislation—the Irish party are always

given an incitement to both bands which | apply such an argument to such a point | Amateur talking on these matters is not of they will not be slow to act upon. They can, if they choose, prolong the debate until the eve of the Easter Recess. Many of the Tory party are loud in their proclamation that they can do this, and that they will do it. If the House meets after Easter with the discussion of the new Rules for its business still before it, then all we can say is that it will be impossible for the Government to pass one single measure this Session of all those which were announced in the Speech from the Throne. What wonder if people should begin to ask themselves whether there is really benefit enough to be had from the existence of a House of Peers to compensate for the injuries which its capricious and thoughtless action may sometimes inflict ?- Daily News.

RUMOURS OF A DISSOLUTION.

The Daily Telegraph of yesterday says : -In political circles last night a belief was prevalent that, owing to the action adopted by the House of Lords on Friday last in appointing a committee of inquiry into the operation of the Land Act, and the consequent difficulty of continuing the government of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone had determined to place his resignation in the hands of her Majesty. Various conjectures are rife as to the immediate result of Mr. Gladstone's resignation, but in wellinformed quarters it is believed that any attempt to form a new Liberal Ministry under Lord Hartington would fail, owing to the defection of the Radical section of the Cabinet. It is thought more probable that the crisis will be left to be settled by an appeal to the country, and that with this view Parliament will be dissolved at an early date.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. M. Tirard's Bill regulating the commercial relations between France and England has been well received thus far. The Committee to which it was referred on Thursday, after it had been promulgated in the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a favourable report upon it, and, after some discussion and after an authoritative explanation of its terms, it has been passed by the Chamber without a division. No time is to be lost in making further progress with it. M. Tirard does not look upon it as a final settlement of the question with which it deals. He has not given up all hope that the treaty negotiations may yet be renewed, and may be brought to a favourable conclusion. His Bill has been constructed to meet the emergency of the moment, to prevent, that is to say, the application of the general tariff to English goods on and after the 1st of March. The most favoured nation treatment which it fords to England carries with it a prolongation of the existing treaty until May 15. This was assumed by M. Rouvier, and, after some doubt had been expressed by M. Peytral whether M. Rouvier's interpretation was correct, it was expressly confirmed by M. Tirard. The conventions, it appears, which have already been renewed with other nations, stipulate, in their case, for the maintenance until May 15 of the Anglo-French tariff of 1860 England, therefore, if she is to be as well treated as any other nation, will so long enjoy the existing tariff, not by virtue of a further prolongation of the treaty beyond March 1, but simply as a first instalment of the benefit to which the bill entitles her. But, although M. Tirard hopes for a treaty with England, he does not think that the business can, by any possibility, be concluded before May 15. If it could, the inference would be clear that the past negotiations had been mismanaged, and this M. Tirard is naturally unwilling to admit. Why the negotiations have failed or on what basis they are to be renewed, M. Tirard does not say. We accept M. Tirard's Bill as containing the best arrangement it was in his power to make. That he has considered French interests rather than English interests in constructing it can hardly be alleged as a fault in a French Minister. It is clear that the Bill is a good deal less generous than it appears to be. English goods, under whatever tariff they had been placed, would have found their way into France through Belgium or some other country with which a treaty had been concluded. The French seaport towns would have been the chief sufferers from the change. The protectionists would have gained little or no more than the Bill will secure for them. They would still have had to contend against the same rivals, with no other advantage than the somewhat more round-about, and therefore more costly, method of transport by which English goods must have been conveyed. We have no wish to insist upon such rights as those which the Committee's report on the bill admits in our favour. France, the report says, cannot overlook the fact that England, by widely opening her own market to French imports, has some claim to be at least as well treated as other nations, which are less generous in this respect than she is. If England allows a free entry to French or to any other imports she does so entirely on her own account. It suits her to purchase French goods on cheap and favourable terms rather than to go without them or to make a more costly substitute for them at home. She seeks no return favours. If France prefers to pay a higher price than she need pay for the cotton and woollen goods she consumes and to have them of a worse quality, she has a full right of choice. We look forward with no satisfaction to the prospect M. Tirard holds out of the renewal of the treaty negotiations. What need of a treaty which must necessarily be one-sided, and which

"A MOST-FAVOURED-NATION

France, therefore, can conclude on her

own account at any moment she wishes for

it ?- Times.

TREATY." Confusion of ideas and consequent misapprehension appear with strange persistency and injurious iteration in the public conceptions of what is termed for convenience a most-favoured-nation treaty. It is now probable that a treaty of this kind will regulate our relations with France, and the questions that put to Sir Charles Dilke on Friday night show a distraction of mind on the subject that would be truly astonishing in a less distracted Assembly. The Paris correspondent of the Times can himself descend to the assertion that "it is difficult to see how England, after refusing terms ful legislation—the Irish party are always better than a most-favoured-nation clause by side with the Chinese deformed and ready to obstruct. Lord Salisbury has can now accept the latter." To be able to hideous member, differs in little from it.

there must be most lamentable confusion of ideas. We seek a commercial treaty with a country in order that the inhabitants of that country may purchase of us goods at less than exorbitant rates, and that we may not be excluded altogether by prohibitive rates. Such is the function of a commercial treaty. But we seek a most-favoured-nation clause for altogether other reasons. By its means we endeavour to appear in that foreign market on equal terms with other foreign purveyors. The two objects are perfectly distinct and different. We are wanting to sell our goods in a market town. On the one hand we say to the gate-keeper, Do not you charge so high an entrance-fee that we shall be forced to put so high a price on our goods that purchasers in the market will be less willing or even unable to buy. On the other hand we say, Do not charge us more than you charge other purveyors from the outside. The two matters remain totally distinct not only in degree but in kind, and to confound together two objects so perfectly and fundamentally different is to create misconceptions and mistakes of which an intelligent people should be heartily ashamed. We wish to sell our goods in France; and we do not wish to be handicapped by paying larger entrance fees than are paid by other foreign purveyors. We wish to compete in supplying France with what she buys from abroad; but we wish most certainly to compete on equal terms with third nations. This is all to the advantage of France. For this purpose, but for this alone, we require a "a most-favourednation" treaty. And this covers a most important division of our trade relations, and one the interests of which we can ill afford to ignore. As for the tariff under which we shall enter France in common with other foreigners that is a matter which affects France far more than it affects us. The "better terms" we hear so much about are better for us only in a minor degree, but in a very major degree for France. A very serious state of affairs will be surely induced in France if she finds herself stranded without facilities of commercial intercourse with her neighbours. For instance, her winegrowing industry is already in a condition of absolute shrinkage, and some of the older wine-growing districts have latterly survived in partial prosperity simply by the introduction of the new industry of wine manufacture. This substitute will find itself in serious jeopardy of extinction when by the injurious political exigencies of French Ministries England is driven to open up and develop direct trade in wines with Spain and Italy, and her own great southern colonies. If the French determine to curtail their freedom of profiting as a nation by unrestricted exge they curtail their opportunities of prosperous growth. We suffer to the extent to which this failing prosperity of a near market curtails the consumption of our goods in that market. We shall also suffer if and whenever the high tariff lessens or altogether stops the consumption by the French of certain classes of our goods. All this is so far bad for us, but all this is far worse and far more injurious to France. We retain, while France gives up. the alternative of exchanging in numerous other markets what we do not want for what we do want; and what we can manufacture or supply cheapest for what others can manufacture or supply cheapest; and so we gain by the inevitable profits accruing to all exchange. These are the main economic results of no commercial treaty; and they are results which in course of time will lead the French to reconsider their position and attempt in some way or another to remedy the evils that necessarily arise when political exigencies interfere to the detriment of industrial progress. In the meantime, it would be ignorant folly on our part to give up the other of the two conditions of the successful supply of foreign markets-the condition, that is, which places us on an equality with all other foreign purveyors. But the two matters are distinct, and to confound them together is to breed misconceptions that may be fatal and must be injurious to much commercial and indus-

> THE TIGHT-LACING MANIA. The clever and suggestive lecture on

trial enterprise .- Pall Mall Gazette.

the "Dress of the Period," delivered on Saturday by Mr. Frederick Treves to an audience which crowded the Kensington Town Hall to overflowing, serves as an illustration, were any needed, of the deep and perennial interest attaching to the subject of dress:—
How far our present free condition is from

the imaginary state of perfect raiment was abundantly illustrated by the diagrams, casts, and models exhibited by Mr. Treves in support of his views. Of course every one dmits theoretically that tight lacing is injurious, just as every woman denies practi-cally that she laces tight. Many deny it in perfect good faith. They have a sort of impression that a corset is a natural need, at least in civilised life, like a shoe to protect the foot or some-thing on the head to cover it from rain and sunshine. Because they have been inured to the construction they believe it to be necessary. These probably are amongst the least culpable in respect of tight lacing, and yet they are bad examples. They do themselves a little harm, but not enough to produce patent and unmistakeable results, and they encourage the use of stays amongst young women. But that tight lacing exists at present to an extent nothing short of trightful may be proved beyond all doubt to any one who chooses to see. Girls may be seen by hundreds walking in the streets and parks whose waists excite horror and alarm in the beholder. The size of a normal healthy woman's waist is about twenty-eight inches in circumference, and its shape is oval. The waist of the costume of the period is twenty-one, and we have known extreme cases of eighteen and sixteen inches, and the shape is perfectly round. Of course this compression occasions, amongst greater evils, a wooden hardness, uncongenial, we should have imagined to the tentative arm of a timid adorer. Ever on the score of attractiveness, these waspish waists are a mistake. The plates in fashionbooks, which are, by the way, responsible for a great deal of mischief, exhibit forms which are shocking to every feeling of beauty or sense, but which happily are, as Mr. Treves assured his audience, in showing them a figure enlarged from a magazine of

modes, incompatible with life. No woman could look like that and live. Again, the

fashionable boot and shoe, with cuts of which the makers adorn their advertisements, are

the makers adorn their advertisements, are nothing but a parody on the Chinese deformity, which we regard with horror of the custom and pity for the victim. The shape of the natural foot and the arrangement of the bones are totally disregarded, and the result, when placed side with the Chinase deformed and

much use. The offender acquiesces gently in the censure and continues to offend. But when men of science take the matter up, and demonstrate the terrible results to the individual and the race of these vicious practices, wemen should not close their eyes and ears. Mothers should look to it. Mistresses of schools, matrons of establishments for the reception of girls and young women of every class-for the vice is of every class, and most practised perhaps in the middle and lower—all women placed in authority over the young are responsible.—Daily News.

THE DRESS OF THE PERIOD. -On Saturday afternoon Mr. F. Treves, F.R.C.S., of the London Hospital, gave a lecture at the Kensington Town Hall, in connection with the National Health Society, on the subject of the Dress of the Period. Dr. Andrew Clark was to have presided, but had been called away into the country, and Professor Flower took the chair in his place. A letter from Dr. Clark was read, referring to Mr. Treves as an accomplished anatomist, a skilful surgeon, and a very thoughtful, able, and earnest man. The lecturer said the object of dress was to maintain an equable temperature over the body, but female dress failed to fulfil this object. Full evening dress might be said to divide the lady who wore it into the frigid, the temperate, and the torrid zones. The greater part of the lecture was devoted to the subject of tight lacing, though French boots and shoes, trains, gloves covering the arm, crinolettes, and other freaks of dress were noticed, and much amusement was caused by a quotation from a recent article in the Daily News, that "with this style of bonnet the mouth should be worn slightly opened." The true lines of the female form (with a waist of twenty-eight inches) were illustrated by a model of Thorwaldsen's Venus; the fashionable waist was shown by a costume on model, lent by Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., the waist measurement being wenty-one inches; and the "dressmaker's was depicted in a drawing from a fashion plate. With respect to the last, Mr. Treves said it was some consolation to know that the proportions represented were absolutely inconsistent with life. Costume models were, he said, to be found in London with a measurement of twenty-five inches round the waist, but even that implied a compression of at least three inches. He explained, and demonstrated by means of diagrams, the injurious effect of compression on the lungs, the heart, the stomach, and the liver, and quoted from the Lancet, and from Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, to show that death from tightlacing was by no means uncommon. fashionably-dressed woman, he said, must walk ungracefully; and no one ever had a small waist naturally, except as the result of disease or deformity. For evening dress the lecturer spoke approvingly of the recently in-troduced "Greek costume," which was exhibited on a model. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Treves on the motion of Mr. Ernest Hart, seconded by Dr. Carpenter. The hall was densely filled, for the most part by ladies; and so many ladies were unable to obtain admittance, that it was announced that the lecture would be repeated on March 18.

THE DUNECHT MYSTERY. An Aberdeen correspondent wrote on Sunday night: —What has for the last three

months been known as the Dunecht mystery

present revival is founded on the arrest of two

men supposed to have been connected with

the snatching of the body of the late Earl of

remains as great a mystery as ever.

Balcarres from the family crypt last year. In the month of September last an anonymous letter which indicated that the body had been stolen was received by the Aberdeen agents of Lord Balcarres, giving information of the removal of the body. The letter, being evi-dently the work of some illiterate person. was considered at the time as a hoax and therefore disregarded. Shortly after the crime was discovered, however, another anonymous letter was received. signed "Nabob," and offered to restore the mising body on payment of £6,000. The present arrests have been made on the ground of the result of inquiries as to the writer of this "Nabob" letter. Correspondence has been going on through the medium of newspaper advertisements with one of the parties arrested, such replies apparently omanating from several towns in Scotland. The replies, however, always coming from the same place and the handwriting always bearing striking resemblance to that of "Nabob," a warrant was granted last week for the arrest of this person. The arrest having been accomplished, the man, whose name is Thomas Kirkwood, a joiner by trade, was taken to London and brought before Lord Crawford, whose servant he had been for several years and subsequently before the Scotland-yard authorities, but he refused to answer any questions about his connection or suppo connection with the robbery from the Dunecht tomb. On Saturday morning Kirkwood arrived in Aberdeen from London, under the charge of Inspector Swanson, of Scotlandyard. It was apparently arranged that two other arrests should be made, and that the three prisoners should meet face to face in the County Constabulary Office in Aberdeen. Immediately on Kirkwood's arrival one other arrest was accomplished. It was that of John Phillip, a shoemaker in Aber-deen, formerly a soldier and a drill instructor, in the neighbourhood of Dunecht. The third party, like Kirkwood, a resident in the vicinity of Dunecht House, was not at home when the officer with the arrest warrant arrived. The two prisoners were brought before the Sheriff and the Procurator-Fiscal of Aberdeenshire on Saturday afternoon. The proceedings were strictly private, and the prisoners were remanded for a week. It is inderstood, however, that the chief feature of the evidence against one of the two prisoners was the similarity of the handwriting and the phraseology of the letters sent in answer to advertisements with regard to the anonymous letters referred to. It may be added that Kirkwood is 44 years of age and Phillips 49. Detective-Inspector Swanson left Aberdeen for London on Saturday af er-noon, but Mr. Alsop, Lord Crawford's London agent, remains in Aberdeen, while Lord Crawford himself will remain at Dunecht until it can be seen what shape the further proceedings in the case will take. The inspector, who left Aberdeen on Friday night, was furnished with two warrants, one to search Kirkwood's house, and the other to search the house occupied by one of the servants of the estate. The warrants were duly executed, causing great alarm and consternation in the respective localities. The search of Kirkwood's house began at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and lasted for two hours, his wife protesting his innocence. Kirkwood is a workman of more than ordinary skill. He receives from Lord Balcarres a free house, fire, and light, and about £80 per annum. Phillips has been for some time employed at a leather merchant's in Gallogan.

OPENING OF THE ELECTRICAL

EXHIBITION. The Electrical Exhibition, which has for so many weeks formed in its preparation one of the principal attractions of the Crystal Palace, was formally inaugurated on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large assembly, by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who, with the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, were the honoured guests of the chairman and directors of the institution. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lord and Lady Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess Bective, Colonel Colville, Lady Emma Osborne, Cap-tain Clarke, and Sir Cunliffe Owen, arrived at the Palace at a few minutes after six o'clock,

and were received at the doors by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. M. M'George, Professor Sylvanus Thompson, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Thomson, Major Flood Page (manager), etc. who at once conducted the Royal Party through the building, and showed them the principal features of interest. Of course in a visit necessarily of short duration only a tithe of the numerous exhibits could by any possibility be brought under their view; but these, as a matter of fact, embraced those of the most importance and utility. The exhibition although not entirely complete, may for all practical purposes be considered so, and at any rate, so far as regards the important point of electric lighting, which may be taken as the great centre from which everything else works, there is very little either left to be accomplished or, indeed, to be desired. Amongst such a multiplicity of steam and gas engines working with steady persistency to generate currents of electricity in innumerable dynamo machines, apparently to the unskilled eye to produce only the same brilliant and beautiful effect of light, it would be hard to make any judgment, as in passing along from any portion of the building, each in turn, when under the immediate view, appears to surpass its predecessors. Certainly the Palace authorities have never before devised a show that at the same time shall amuse the public. bring profit to the proprietors, and be both utilitarian and instructive to the extent of the present exhibition. From end to end the building is full of surprises. Telephones bristle at every turn and corner, and inquiry at the numerous stalls only goes to show that some of the simpliest objects of common life have been reduced to the subjection of the great power of the day. But, of course, as before stated, the chief attraction is the numerous systems of lighting, which last night vied with one another in brilliancy. Begin-ning at the north or tropical end of the building, there is one continuous line of illumination by electricity by various systems throughout the whole length of the building and the railway corridor leading to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Station, a distance altogether nearly approaching three-quarters of a mile. Each company or indi-vidual has a space set apart for it across the the entire building, and including the courts at the sides, so that a comparison of the relative merits of the different systems is more easily arrived at than when they were, as at Paris, in a manner intensified. At the extreme north is the engine-house of the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation, an erection of about 100 by 70 feet, in which six engines are employed working dynamo-machines, from which are illuminated one great arc light of 150,000 candle-power, 40 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power, 26 smaller arc lights used in sundry by-places, and 600 incandescent lamps of the Lane-Fox type. The latter, which are used in the illumination of the Alhambra Court, have a most beautiful effect, every colour being fully brought out, while submarine lights of the same character, sunk in the north fountain basin, astonish equally the spectators and the fish. Next in order to the Brush Company are the Electric Light and Power Generator Company, who use as its arc lamp the "Weston" and the "Maxim" for the incandescent principle. The latter is brilliantly shown by a series of crystal chandeliers made for the nurpose by Defries and Sons. Reyond these, in their turn follow the British Electric Light Company, who in addition to their portion of the nave, also illuminate the Egyptian and Italian Courts, while the centre transept has a grand light in its midst by Crompton of 10,000 candles, with six smaller arc lamps of 2,000 candles each, a similar number of the "Pilsen" type being used on the Handel Orchestra. The Opera Theatre and the adjoining avenue are lighted by Jablochkoff, one of the pioneers of electric lights, while the concert room, under the direction of Mr. Edison's manager, presents a splendid appearance with 600 incandescent lights tastefully arranged in festoons and pendants. In the south nave, Messrs. Strode and Co., with the Mackenzie arc lamp, M. Gerard and Mr. Siemens divide the honours, and in the corridor the Hammond Electric Light Company, who work the Brush system, have the entire charge. Of the innumerable exhibits which go to prove that electricity is capable of doing nearly everything short of actually talking, probably those most visited on Saturday night were interesting collections

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe. The German Ambassador (Count Munster), Earl Granville, K.G. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and Count Herbert von Bismarck (Councillor of the German Embassy) arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, Prince Leopold and Princess Helen of Waldeck, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Baroness Lobell, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, the German Ambassador, Earl Granville, K.G., Count Herbert Bismarck, Baron von Stockhausen, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck attended Divine service this morning in the private Chapel. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

of telegraphic and torpedo apparatus, lent by the War Office, a splendid chrono-logically arranged set of telegraph instruments and

apparatus from the Post Office, and the rail-

way signalling gear shown by Mr. Sykes, Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, Messrs. Winter and Craik, and the London. Brighton, and

South Coast and the South Western Railway Companies. The system of Mr. Sykes, as

shown by a working model of four sections of a line, appears so far as human foresight

can range, to give absolute immunity from accident. Throughout the whole building are

hundreds of stalls, on which interesting ar-

telegraphic apparatus, electric clocks, insu-

lating materials, medical instruments, and

every conceivable application in connection

with electricity, but for one single spot, the exhibition of Mr. Edison, in his so-called

entertainment room," stands unrivalled.

Here are arc and incandescent lamps, the

latter as easily manipulated as gas, and are

put to the same uses, electric bells and calls, and a united phonographic and telephonic

receiver and transmitter. The latter caused much amusement to the Royal party, and the Duchess of Edinburgh accepted a slip of foil

with the message sent through upon it. After

being shown over the principal portion of the Exhibition, the Duke and Duchess, with the

Prince of Waldeck and suite, were enter-

tained at dinner by the directors, and left the

Palace, with which they expressed themselves

much pleased, at a late hour.

icles are displayed, including telepho

The Prince of Wales visited the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont at Buckingham Palace on Saturday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Madrid (Don Carlos) was last week elected an honorary member of the Junior Carlton Club. The Earl of Wilton, although his general condition remains unchanged, passed a quiet night on Friday, and had some hours of refreshing sleep during Saturday. Up to 10.45 on Sunday night no information had been received at Lord Wilton's house in Grosvenorsquare as to his condition.

Viscount Lismore is still very seriously ill

youngest daughter of Mr. Evans-Lombe, of Bylaugh Park, Norfolk. Mr. George Leeman, late M.P. for York, ex-chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, twice Lord Mayor of York, and the holder of several important public offices, died at Scarborough on Saturday afternoon.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

It is impossible for anybody with any heart at all to avoid feeling an affectionate sympathy with "Jumbo" in his trials. This most excellent and amiable elephant has lived with us for seventeen years; he has carried some of us upon his back when we were children, he has married here, and has always behaved himself in the root kindle and behaved himself in the most kindly and orderly manner—and yet, tempted by Barnum and his miserable £2,000, the Council of the Zoological Society have had the inhumanity to sell him into American slavery. That Jumbo should have refused to leave the home and the friends of his youth, and should have pas-sively resisted all attempts to inveigle him away from them, gives me a higher opinion of him than of many of my other fellow-citizens. Jumbo thinks as I do, that this country is good enough for the likes of me, and I am grateful to him for refusing to leave it. If we are to sell any living creatures at all— especially if we are to sell them on the score that they may become dangerous in their old age—there are a good many, beginning for instance with the present Ministry, who might

Is an told by a friend who has lived much with elephants that the only thing required to prevent any possibility of trouble with Jumbo, and to make his life a happy, contented, and orderly one for ever, is domestic felicity. The "rogue" elephant becomes and remains a require only because her here described of rogue only because he has been deprived of this domestic felicity by his fellows, and has been turned out by them to wander for ever in single-cursedness. And so, if we wish to make Jumbo happy and contented, we must give him, as we give our Royal Princes, a proper establishment. This would consist of certain number of companions and of a proper suite of apartments for them. But as we are all determined to keep Jumbo, there can be no hesitation about what is after all merely a question of money, and Jumbo's establishment should be provided.

Something has been said of the age to

which elephants have been known to live. Now I am assured that there is now in the possession of the Indian Government an elephant who was at the battle of Plassy, and who must therefore be at least one hundred and twenty-four years old.

Bicycles have become a serious public nuisance. For all who ride and drive they are objects of terror and hatred, and it is hard to come across the slim counter-skipper on his noiseless wheel without feelings the reverse of charitable towards him and his infernal machine. It may not be possible to get rid of the bicycle, but common fairness demands that it should be subjected to the two guinea license tax that is laid upon other wheeled things, and common safety would suggest that, like the much less dangerous cabs, it should be licensed and numbered. But taxed it certainly should be.

I went last week to the Sportsman's Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, and I came away a wiser man. About a month ago my valuable life was within a foot of being pu an end to. I was in company with a youngster who, in putting his gun on half-cock, let the hammer go and sent the whole charge at a yard distance within, as I have said, a foot o my spine. Last week a man of whom I know something was less fortunate than myself; he received a charge of shot in his side, the accident occurring, as usual, in getting through a hedge. These attacks on the sanctity of life set me thinking, and in that mood, while at the Exhibition, and, wondering what I should be doing if I had been shot month ago, I came across Messrs. Silver's hammerless gun. I was struck with the principle, and the gentleman in charge, finding that I was not a novice, took the works to pieces and explained the action. I am ound to say it required but little explanation. Like all really clever inventions it is simple in the extreme. It depends upon no elaborate arrangement of springs. The trigger, as well as the internal hammer, is absolutely blocked —that is their natural state; and, until they are unblocked or released, the gun cannot be

The story comes from New Zealand of a claimant to the Evelyn estates, comprising the property once known as the Deptford Dockyard. It is said that the celebrated John Evelyn gave over this property to the Govern-ment of the day at a peppercorn rent, subject to the condition that should the Government at any time give up the dockyard the pro-perty was to revert to the family. This was a natural provision enough, and when the dockyard was given up it did revert to the supposed representative of the family. It would appear however that the real lineal descendant of John Evelyn is a gentleman of the name of Wright, now residing in the town of Canterbury, N.Z.; and I hear that he obtain possession of the is taking steps to family estates of Wotton Park, Surrey, and Saves Court, Deptford.

Malta is once more in the throes of a sensational scandal. A lieutenant commanding one of the ships belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron brought with him to Valetta a lady who was supposed to be his newly-married bride. As a matter of course she was invited to the Palace, attended all the public balls, and was for a time a guest at the houses of two of the principal English officials in the island. During the temporary absence of her husband with his ship, the attentions paid her by a well-known local tradesman excited suspicion, an inquiry was set on foot, the marriage of the officer in question turned out to be a myth, and the lady was recognised as having at no very distant date moved in a very different sphere of society at Brighton. The explanations subsequently offered only made matters worse, and the whole business will shortly culminate in a naval court-martial.-Vanity

MUSIC.

Last week's concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society included the first performance of a new Te Deum, composed by Mr. W. G. Cusins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society and of her Majesty's private band. The work is written for chorus and orchestra, with incidental solos for soprano, tenor, and baritone. It opens with a bold movement, maestoso, introduced by a few bars of orchestral prelude, with a reiterated figure in the tral prelude, with a reiterated figure in the which recurs during the course of the first chorus. This leads to a pleasing soprano solo, "To Thee all Angels," which was brightly sung by Miss Beebe. This is followed by a chorus, "The glorious company," in which is some effective writing with some rather strained harmonic progressions. The tenor solo, "Thou art the King of Glory," requires to be—as directed in the score— "well declaimed." This was certainly done by Mr. Lloyd, who gave every possible effect to his music. The chorus, "We believe," opens with a long unison passage for tenors and basses, the melody of which is imitated by the sopranos, with accompanying harmony by the other three divisions of the choir, followed by some striking modulations, and closing with a by some striking modulations, and closing with a somewhat overwrought climax. A baritone solo follows, "O Lord, save Thy people" of which Mr. F. King made the most; and the work concludes with a fugue, "O Lord, in Thee have I trusted," the subject of which is clearly defined, its treatment below will support the solution. clearly defined, its treatment being well sustained. This is the best written portion of the Te Deum, most of which presents a mixat Brighton. His lordship is suffering from a sharp attack of bronchitis.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Edward Knight, only son of Mr. Knight, of Bilting House, Kent, and Miss Evans-Lombe, tempo on the part of some of the singers in Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

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4 Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEB, 28-MARCH 1, 1882.

AUSTRIA AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE. The telegrams which have lately been reaching us from Vienna show that active operations in Herzegovina have begun in earnest. The Hungarian Diet, after five days' debate, has passed by a large majority the grant of eight millions of florins demanded by the Government; and at the same moment we hear of a general advance into the insurgent country. Four columns of troops started from different points, on the 20th and 21st, with the intention of seizing the Zagorje plateau, which contains the chief strength of the insurrection, and of striking a sudden and probably decisive blow. The weather. which proved as severe as the worst enemies of Austria could have desired. stood in the way of any crowning success, and in the numerous encounters with the insurgents which are reported the latter seem to have made good their retreat. As yet, indeed, everything has happened which have been expected at the opening of the campaign. Both sides have fought well, and though the disciplined Austrian troops have not yet succeeded in breaking up the enemy, they have gradually got hold of the best positions, and may proceed to strike harder at their leisure. Assuming for the moment that no foreign complications arise and that the insurrection continues to be purely local, it may be anticipated that matters will proceed in this way for some little time. till the overwhelming force of the Austrians has made itself completely felt. The insurgents are brave, active, and thoroughly know their own difficult country; but they are not numerous, and they are badly armed. They have nothing with which to match the mountain guns of the Austrians, and many of their bands have no rifles, except the few that have been captured, in the early stages of the revolt, from the small Austrian posts surprised by the insurgents. At the same time, they are not the men to submit easily or at once. Not to speak of their hopes of relief from elsewhere, they are insurgents by inheritance and by tradition. They have a great belief in their own independence; they have developed a passionate hatred of the Austrians, and they have a complete disregard of hardships. It is inevitable that, during the time which must elapse before they are reduced to submission, much blood will be spilt and many of the horrors inseparable from guerrilla warfare will be experienced. The protracted and desperate resistance offered to the Austrian occupation in 1878 is of evil omen in this respect. It is certain, however, that the

movement will be crushed, whether it takes

days or weeks or even months to crush it,

unless it is fostered from outside. This is

the danger of which all the world is at

this moment acutely conscious; and although in this respect things look some-

what better than they looked ten days ago,

it would be idle to pretend that the chances

of trouble have entirely disappeared. It

is not in Mussulman fanaticism, Bosnian or

Turkish, that the chief danger lies. It

lies in the direction first of Servia and

Montenegro, and next of the Panslavists

party throughout the Slavonic lands-

especially of course, throughout Russia.

The Austrian Government has shown a

wise anxiety in the matter of the two

neighbouring principalities, and there

seems reason to believe that their efforts

to keep those States strictly neutral will

be successful. General Skobeleff has been

officially and officiously disowned; he

has been recalled to St. Petersburg and

ordered to explain himself; and thus far

his Government is acquitted of any par-

ticipation in his warlike speeches. Nor if

his indirect object was to stir up strife

between France and her old enemy and

thus to gain an ally in his anti-German cam-

paign, can be thought to have succeeded.

Paris only echoed the opinion of the Grand

Duke Constantine in pronouncing the hero

of Plevna politically mad. Yer, unfortu-

nately, a failure to obtain the active

sympathy of Western Europe does not of

necessity imply a failure to excite the

ignorant and unhappy East. General

Skobeleff's words, expressing, as they did,

the desire at the bottom of many a

Russian mind, have roused the hope that

this desire may at no distant day be

gratified. It is well that the danger

should be realised and faced by those re-

sponsible for the direction of affairs in

every European country, and not by Go-

vernments only, but by every person

capable of political reflection. It is too

evidently the desire and the intention of

an active party in Russia to seek the

earliest opportunity for violently attacking

the Eastern settlement at which all

Europe arrived in 1878. The attack is

primarily directed against Austria as the

oppressor of the Slavs, and against Ger-

many as the too influential meddler in

Russian affairs; but, in point of fact, it is

anybody and everybody outside the Russian border that is to feel the weight

of Russian discontent. For this is the real

reason of the cry of which General Sko-

beleff has made himself the mouthpiece.

Russia is profoundly unhappy. Her great

novelist, Ivan Tourgueneff, in the story

which he has just published in a German magazine, paints a typical Russian in the " Dewho gives his name to it-Russian who despairs of everything, but chiefly of Russia. It is no wonder; for despotism, Nihilism, and the blind racehatred that has broken out in the persecution of the Jews, are phenomena that leave little room for political optimism. The more generous minds in Russian society take refuge from this despair in some theory like that of the Panslavists, and cry out for "liberation from the foreigner," for a union of the Slav race. and for a fresh start on the basis of Slav nationality. But Europe cannot consent to these desperate experiments. She has her own interests to guard, and she takes her stand on the solemn treaties by which those interests have been guaranteed. She demands above all things peace, and a fair trial for the new order of things laid down in 1878. And if it were allowed to her to take a different ground and to plead the interests of Russia herself, she might say with a Russian writer :- "To affirm that he Russian nation is predestined to an idealist policy, to wage periodical wars of sentiment, to wave from time to time the standard of the crusades in the midst of the peaceful and industrial Europe of the 19th century, is to say that Russia is predestined to the hostility of Europe, to disorder, and to ruin."-Times.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The imagination of some persons continues to be exercised on the possible calamities which are to follow the construction of a tunnel under the Channel:-Pamphlets on this subject, written very much in the style of the famous and really useful "Battle of Dorking," are beginning to appear, and to secure a considerable amount of attention. If the French, on their side, are only half as imaginative as we are on the subject, it will be made quite clear that the tunnel must be one of the most awfully disstrous projects for the nations at either end of it that was ever conceived. Some of us have been accustomed to look upon ourselves as belonging to a stout and warlike race. True, we lived in an island, and were thus exempted from some perils by invasion; but we had thought that if fate had placed us on a continent, with nothing but a river or a chain of hills to divide us from our neighbours on all sides, there was that in us which would enable us to hold our own. This, it seems, is a mistake. Let us be connected by a footway ever so slight with any one foreign nation, and our fate is sealed. Is this really so? Again, when we come to details, it is assumed that to march an army of a hundred thousand men through the Channel tunnel, with all the necessary ammunition, horses, and guns, would be a work not of weeks but of days, and even hours. But it does not appear that any one has ever made the calculation in real earnestness as to the rate at which it could be done. To march an army through a gateway of the dimensions of the tunnel would be a task of no small magnitude. But the difficulty is increased very considerably when the gate leads to a covered way twenty miles long. If trains were used very few could be run in the day with ordinary -none at all if the tunnel were not pecially ventilated for them. If compre air were used, the stock of engines would be necessarily small and the trains comparatively light. On the other hand, for an army on foot the tunnel alone would be a good day's march, and here, again, the ventilation might easily be a difficulty. We should like to see it proved that ten thousand men per day, fit for immediate fighting, could be got through And it should be remembered that the invade would stake all upon a single cast of the die. One block of the tunnel for even a few hours one check to his victorious career at this end and not a man who had set foot here so reacherously would ever go back again.-

THE FRENCH IN LONDON.

Under the title "How John Bull Lost London," a small volume has been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The author assumes the nom de guerre of 'Grip." The work is written on the same lines as the "Battle of Dorking," which attracted so much attention a few years The following extracts show that the little book is amusing, although its pretensions are evidently higher :-

"What London suffered during the period of its occupation will never be fully told. Very naturally, the bulk of the French army occupied certain strategic positions in the suburbs. But a very considerable number of troops were quartered inside the very heart of the metropolis, and did pretty much as they pleased. For two days the metropolis was in absolute disorder. Then the administration of the French officials began. Three acts preceded all others. Every arm and ammuni ion shop and every householder were deprived of lethal weapons. All the available provisions of the capital were seized, no shopkeeper being allowed to touch more than a certain quantity of the stores in his own shop.
And troops were placed in every public building specially available for the purpose.

The deprivation of firearms was not perhaps a matter of much consequence. It would have been sheer madness on the part of a miserably armed mob of citizens to have attempted any resistance against the over-whelming force of the French armies, and no one much regretted, therefore, the loss of rifles and revolvers. The French, on the other hand, were much pleased to obtain for the asking English-made weapons, which were very much better than anything they could get in their own country. They wore the revolvers taken from English shops with much pride, and greatly boasted of the acqui-sitions they had made. Had they confined themselves to the taking of weapons there would have been little complaint then. But although the French commander, on entering the city, issued a declaration to the effect that no plundering would be permitted, nearly every jeweller's shop had been broken into

and emptied within a few hours of the arrival of the troops, and those who went to complain were received with jeers and laughter. "The worst privation of all, however, from which the unfortunate people who were in the metropolis suffered was that of hunger. An embargo having been laid upon all stores of provisions, it is easy to see how this occurred. At first it was the intention of the French to have issued a full ration to every person without much stint. But as the news of the advances of English armies outside the capital came in and supplies were cut off, the French commander determined to save as much as he could for his men and give out to the people as little as possible. London is a huge city, peopled by millions, and it depends huge city, peopled by millions, and trapports for its supply of provisions upon the ships, trains, and wagons that daily bring in vast trains, and wagons that daily bring in vass stores of comestibles. Once stop this supply, and the actual quantity of food inside the capital would last but a very little while. The French commander saw this, and he determined that the lives of 600,000 French men were his first care, and he acted accordingly. He would not permit a general ingly. He would not permit a general exodus; for he looked forward to the captive population being his principal bulwark should he suffer a reverse or be blocked in without being able to come to terms with the Eng-lish. But while he detained the unhappy people in their homes, he gave them only a minimum of food for their support.

"It is needless here to dwell on the result of this policy—a fair policy, perhaps, from a military point of view, but one which brought in its train immense and needless suffering to the people. Well-to-do tradesmen and merchants of Clapham, quiet residents of Brixton, stockbrokers and City men in Notting-hill, the honest people of Hornsey, Clapton, Stoke Newington, shared with the residents of Bow the terror of a loose careless soldiery, who, however they might have been controlled in the interior of the city, were lawless and brutal in the quieter and more out-of-the-way places. Happy the householder who did not have four or five ruffians in his house to demand his constant services, and to rate him whenever he came within hearing or sight. The few who were free from this last torture counted themselves as fortunate in the extreme. Still, life was about as bad as it could be supported. The British householder is not used to attend at a district office presided over by a couple of Frenchmen, and there demand in turn a ticket for bread, and perhaps occasionally a little smoked meat, such as bacon or ham, to be honoured perchance in his own shop by soldiers placed in charge. It was new to the London housekeepers to turn out en queue, and wait while the necessaries of life were there served out to them; and as they took their turn they cursed from the bottom of their hearts the miserable national blunder which had brought all this suffering upon them. The tunnel, however, had done its work, and to curse it was just then

"And now a new terror set in. The French commander-in-chief determined that all the strategic points of the metropolis should be fortified, and commanded every male in the capital to present himself at a certain specified station with a spade or a pick, ready for labour. The next morning saw the good citizens of Clapham all in a long row working away at the navvy's task, under the immediate superintendence of French engineers. who taught them how to throw up earthworks on the Common, and fortify Balham and Tooting, pulling down here and there their own houses for the purpose of obtaining ma-terial for barricades where ordered. What transpired at Clapham went on everywhere: the people of Dulwich, Brixton, and New Cross; those of the north, as well as the east—not even excepting the west—were all made available, and initiated into the art of construction for the state of the state constructing fortifications without any delay. To protest was useless; it was worse, it was dangerous. The man who argued was either whipped or prodded with a bayonet; he who resisted was shot or hanged. So that the work went on apace, and in a very short time London was, inside her boundaries, provided with a better series of fortifications than she had ever before possessed. When space was wanted in front of these works the houses were pulled or blown down; no respect for property or the owners caused the French to hesitate. They had to do the work thoroughly, and they knew it; and with so many abourers as they possessed they had very little difficulty.
"Possibly the worst of all which they

suffered was the prospect in the event of a great battle within the suburbs of being compelled to remain under fire and repair the works of their alien defenders as the fight progressed. The probability of this held out to them did not constitute the least of their sorrows, certainly.'

THE RUSSIAN TERROR. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily

Dr. Schafer, the special delegate of the Jewish Alliance, who has just been to Brody

Telegraph wrote on Tuesday night :-

for the purpose of assisting the Jewish fugitives to return to Russia, arrived in Vienna this morning without having accomplished his mission. In consequence of information he received while at Brody, he decided at all risks not to send them back across the frontier, which he ascertained would have heer to expose them to certain death. But these 1,300 unfortunates will not be unprovided for. The news has come to-day that £10,000 will be devoted to their emigration to the United States, and, in the meantime, they will be well cared for by the Vienna branch of the The latter has sent them Jewish Alliance. clothing, and their local committee has housed them, and distributes a daily allowance threepence to each adult and twopence to each child. Dr. Schafer, who only the other day returned from Palestine, where he had been to accompany a first party of boy emigrants, temporarily abandoned his medical practice in Paris to devote himself to this humane cause. The intelligence that reached him last week at Brody, and made him give up the idea of furthering the return of the fugitives to Russia, admits of no doubt that a fresh anti-Semitic outbreak must shortly be expected Next quarter day in South Russia, when rents will be due, is in April, and it is then that disturbances are likely to break out, although in several remote country districts there have been scenes of pillage and violence within the last fortnight. At Odessa 5.000 Jewish families, which implies a total of 20,000 souls, are preparing to quit the country at the first signs of disorder. At Elizabethgrad from 3,000 to 4,000 families are taking similar precautions. It would, therefore, have been cruel to send away the fugitive colony at Brody. The local authorities have no objections to their remaining until arrangements can be made for their departure. Since they have been in Austria there has not been a single instance of misconduct amongst them, and, notwithstanding their destitu condition, there has not been one case of dishonesty. Perhaps it is in that respect that they differ from their non-Jewish fellowcountrymen, with whom General Ignatief they cannot be assimilated. At all is at variance with facts when he says it is in language and costume. only applies to the Jews on the Galician frontier. At Kieff, Odessa, and other large towns they speak the same dialect and wear the same clothes as their Christian fellow-countrymen, but then General Ignatieff does sometimes make coloured statements. Dr. Shafer brought twenty-eight children with him this morning from Brody They will probably be adopted by families of their own religion residing in Vienna and the provinces. At my request it was arranged this afternoon that I should see them, and as most of them speak German I had no diffimost of them speak German 1 had no difficulty in conversing with them. They are all fine, healthy children, varying in age from eight to thirteen. I questioned one of them, a lad of about ten, as to what he had seen. After giving me particulars of the wrecking of his father's wine store at Kieff, he told me he had witnessed on the Baiko Hill, in the same town, the assassination of four children —three boys and a girl—by a band of drunken ruffians. The manner in which he described the scene and his ready answers to my nume rous queries left not the slightest doubt in my as to the accuracy of his narrative Another boy, of about the same age, named Guhanhoff, resided with his parents in the Podol quarter of Kieff. From the window of their house, which was pillaged like the rest, he saw a Jew and his three children massacred by means of what he described to me as a long iron bar. As soon as the mob had left the neighbourhood he and his father ventured outside to ascertain whether assistance could still be of avail to the four victims.
"They were without life," he added, "and father and I could not speak a word, we were so horrified at the sight before us." rogated all of his companions who could speak German, and from all of them I learnt the same tale of pillage and wanton outrage. The two former children had witnessed actual

murder, and it is only to be apprehended that not one-tenth part of the cases of massacre

which most undoubtedly did occur will ever be brought to light.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

SHOP HOURS REGULATION BILL. Lord STANHOPE moved the second reading of the Shop Hours Regulation Bill, the object of which he described to be to protect women and young persons employed in shops and warehouses who could not protect themselves. There was a precedent for the proposed lerepresentation in the factory regulations respecting women and children. The Bill provided that in shops and warehouses women and young persons should not be employed for young persons should not be simply, more than ten hours a day, unless with permission of the Secretary of State. This exception was introduced to meet emergencies ception was introduced to meet emergencies. which arose at particular periods of the year. The noble lord quoted evidence given before Royal Commission on factories, warehouses, and shops to prove the necessity of the proposed legislation, which, he said, was recommended by that Commission.

The Duke of Somerser thought it would be very good thing if we could reduce the hours of labour of women and young persons without reducing their wages; but he feared that this bill would have the effect of reduc-ing their wages or of inducing proprietors of warehouses and shops to employ men instead of women. He recommended that if the bill reached Committee the word "women" should be struck out, so as to confine the operation of the measure to young persons.

Lord Fortescue, as a consistent free trader

bjected to the bill. Lord ABERDEEN, while recognising the force of the Duke of Somerset's observations, was of opinion that legislation was necessary in

the direction proposed.

Lord Shaftesbury observed that as 200,000 women and young persons were employed in warehouses and shops, he sympathized in the objects of the Bill; but he did not think the measure practicable or that it had a chance of passing through Parliament in its present shape. He pointed out that, as drawn, the Bill would oblige shopkeepers to close their shops after they had been open 10 hours each day, but there was nothing in it to prevent them from employing women and children after their shops were closed.

Lord Rosebery, for the Government, expressed his concurrence in the remarks of Lord Shaftesbury and objected to the duty which, by the Bill, would be thrown on the Home Office. If the noble lord in charge of the Bill pressed it, he would not vote against him, but he recommended him to with draw it.

Lord Stanhope withdrew his motion and

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On the motion of Lord Dalhousie, the Select Committee of last Session on the law relative to the protection of girls from artifices to lead them to a corrupt life was re-

Lord Carlingford, replying to Lord Ventry, stated that he had learnt from the Land Commission that certain additions which the latter noble lord asked for would add very considerably to the labours of the Sub-Commissioners. For himself, Lord Carlingford thought that the information which those additions would afford would be of no appreciable impor-

Their Lordships adjourned at 10 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHILDERS, in answer to Lord E. Cecil, said that the War Office Committee on the Channel Tunnel was appointed to consider from a purely scientific point of view the practicability of closing and rendering useless in case of war or apprehended war the tunnel and its approaches, and to report generally in what manner in every imaginable contingency the use of the tunnel can be denied to an enemy. The members appointed were Sir A. Alison, Mr. Graves, C.E., Major-General Gallwey, Sir A. Clarke, Sir J. Stokes, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Majendie, and Professor Abel. Mr. Barlow, C.E., had been asked originally to serve, but he had declined to serve on the ground that he had been consulted on one of the Channel Tunnels, and his place would be filled by some other civil engineer.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Lord Folkestone, said that the marriage of the Duke of Albany would be celebrated some day late in April, and that the Government would take an early and convenient day for making a proposal to the House in relation thereto.

A MINISTER OF TRADE AND AGRICULTURE. In answer to Sir M. Lopes, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Governmen had considered the measures necessary for carrying out the resolutions of the House of Commons in regard to the appointment of a Minister of Trade and Agriculture, but they did not think it necessary to state their plan until the opinion of the House could be taken on it in connection with the financial measures which migh be requisite.

THE FENIAN ELECTION.

On the cousideration of the Meath election,
The Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring that as Michael Davitt is a convicted felon who has not served out his sentence nor received a Queen's pardon, he is disqualified from sitting in Parliament, and that a new writ, therefore, be issued. In support of this motion he referred the House to the record of Davitt's conviction in 1870 for treason-felony and sentence thereon of 15 years' penal servitude, and cited the prece John Mitchel in 1875. He referred also to section 2 of the Forfeiture Act of 1870, in which it was categorically laid down that a person convicted of felony was incapable of

sitting in Parliament.

Mr. Cowen, who commenced a warm eulogium on the character and public services of Mr. Davitt, by way of introduction to an address to the Crown praying for his release, was stopped by the Speaker, who informed him that such a question could not be raised as an amendment to the Attorney-General's motion. Upon this he gave notice that he would move his address as a substantive motion on the earliest possible moment. The discussion was continued by Mr. C. Lewis, who urged that the question was one which ought to be decided by the Election Judge, and that the House, at any rate, should hold its hand until the time for petitioning had passed. Among other reasons, he pointed out that Mr. Egan had also been nominated and that by precipitate action the House might prejudice his rights. In this he was supported by Mr. Warton; and Mr. Gray argued that as Davitt was disqualified Mr. Egan was the only candidate nominated, and as such he could not be withdrawn, and ought, therefore, to have been declared duly

Sir W. HARCOURT here interposed, pointing out that the precedents of O'Donovan Rossa and Mitchel were conclusive, and urging the House, therefore, not to lose time in reopening the question.

Mr. E. CLARKE, however, who was in favour of waiting to see whether a petition would be presented, reminded the Home Secretary that at John Mitchel's second election, when a second candidate went to the poll, the question was left to the Election Judge.

Mr. Serjeant Simon contended that the

House had not parted with the whole of its jurisdiction, and if it must wait for the action of the Election Judges a notoriously disqualified person might sit and vote until a petition had been presented and decided.

Sir J. Mowbray, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr.

S. Hill regarded the precedents as decisive and supported the Government; while Mr. Healy, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Shaw supported dalay the latter pression on the Government delay, the latter pressing on the Government, until stopped by the Speaker, the wisdom of releasing Davitt, whom he earnestly desired to see in the House.

Mr. M'Carry thereupon moved as an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the law applicable to the case, which was opposed by the Solicitor-General and Sir W. Harcourt as quite unnecessary, since the law and the precedents were well ascertained, and it was added that the objection now raised had been discussed and settled in 1870 and 1875.

Mr. Sexton, Mr. Callan, and Mr. P. Martin supported the amendment, and the latter, enrging on the argument used originally by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gray, asserted that the returning officer had neglected his duty and was liable to an action for not declaring Mr. Egan duly elected.

Mr. M'Carrhy's amendment was negatived

by 242 to 29, and on a second division the Attorney-General's resolution declaring Mr. Davitt disqualified was carried by 208 to 20. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then stated that with the view of giving Mr. Egan the oppor-tunity of ascertaining his legal rights, if he wished, he would postpone for the presen the issue of the new writ.

Mr. Alderman Fowler next brought forward the case of Mr. Sendall and moved a resolution expressing regret that the Govern-ment had withdrawn him from the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to which he had been nominated, and Mr. Salt, in seconding the motion, bore testimony from personal knowledge to the eminent abilities and distinguished public career of Mr

Mr. Courtney explained that the Colonia Secretary had felt it expedient after the feeling expressed in the colony and emphasized by the vote of an increased salary in order to obtain the services of a full Governor, to accept Mr. Sendall's withdrawal from the office to which he had been nominated, but he still retained the high opinion which he had formed of his character and attainments Mr. Sclater-Booth made some remarks also in eulogy of Mr. Sendall, after which the House was counted out at 25 minutes pas

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, TUESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, arrived at the Castle yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace at twelve o'clock to-day from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill

Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck, attended by Baroness Loebell, Baron von Stockhausen, and the Hon. Alexander Yorke, arrived at the Palace at past 11 a.m. from Windsor. The French Ambassador arrived at the

Palace at a quarter-past three o'clock, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by Earl Granville, and presented his letters of recall. Viscount Torrington (Lord in Wait-

ing) was in attendance.

Earl Granville had an audience of her

Majesty.
The Queen drove out in the afternoon attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Equerries in Waiting were in attendance

on horseback. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Capt. Edwards, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Empress Eugénie, and the Duchess of Cambridge. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, TUESDAY.
The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended

by Lady Emily Kingscote, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, and the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, visited the third annual English Carthorse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, this afternoon.

Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, and

the Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont visited the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess Christian, and the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mme. Norèle and Col. Sir John M.Neill, witnessed the performance of Tannhauser by the Carl Rosa Opea Company at her Majesty's Theatre or Luersday night.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States has returned from a short visit to the Earl of Ducie at Tortworth Court, Falfield. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk arrived Nortolk House, St. James's, from Arundel Castle, yesterday.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies

Fitzwilliam have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Wentworth House, Yorkshire, Viscount and Viscountess Hood have left town for Lynwood, Sunningdale.

Lord Donington has arrived in town from

Donington Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Lord Randolph Churchill's condition re mains the same, and he will, it is expected be unable to resume his parliamentary duties for a week or ten days.

The Hon. Mrs. Pereira and Miss Pereira

have left London for Biarritz till Easter. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland left London for Dublin on Tuesday morning. The death of the Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral, the Rev. Daniel James Eyre, M.A., took place on Tucsday.

The death of the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A.,

rector of St. Anne and Agnes, with St. John Zachary, Aldersgate, and minor canon of St Paul's, occurred on Tuesday morning, after about a fortnight's illness. Mr. Povah, acabout a fortnight's illness. Mr. Povah, according to the City Press, had been rector of the above-named united parishes for about 44 years.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Yesterday communication was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act, inviting him to attend and give evidence In their invitation to Mr. Forster, the Selec Committee made an important statement with respect to the scope of their inquiry, which was obviously designed as the basis of an agreement on the issue raised between the House of Lords and the House of Commons A Cabinet Council was immediately summoned to consider the matter. We understand the conclusion arrived at by her Majesty's Ministers was that neither the form substance of the communication justified them in accepting it as a settlement of the question raised by the vote of the House of Lords.

It is stated that when the Prime Minister moves a vote for an additional annuity to Prince Leopold, Mr. Labouchere will meet the proposition with the negative.

A letter to the Prime Minister having refe-

rence to the grave state of the relations exist-ing between the Government of the Cape

Colony and the Basutos is being numerously signed by members of the House of Commons.

signed by members of the House of Commons. The signataries protest against the confiscation of any portion of the Basuto territory, and approve of the language which Lord Kimberley held on this subject a year ago. Yesterday a treaty was signed at Paris between this country and France extending for ten years the existing arrangements with respect to shipping and trade marks. This is in supplement of the extension to Great Britain of "the most-favoured nation treat-Britain of "the most-favoured nation treat-

We learn that there is no intention on Mr. Egan's part to claim the vacant seat for Meath. The Parliamentary Committee of the Irish members will not even meet to consider the

Mr. Fawcett is to be credited with carrying through the House of Commons the first piece of legislation of the Session. His Post Cards Reply Bill has passed through all its stages in the Commons, and will forthwith go to the Lords. It will be included in the first batch of measures receiving the Royal Assent, and may be expected to be in operation in a few

The bill for the Channel Tunnel promoted by the South Eastern Railway Company, and which, as recently stated in the Daily News, was sent back by the Examiners on a technical question, has now been amended, and has passed its initial stage.

We understand that Mr. Frederick Mieville,

secretary to the Commission for Reforming Judicial Procedure at Alexandria, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul in the Soudan. Mr Mieville will be specially charged with the duty of promoting the abolition of the slave

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.") Yesterday afternoon the Lords' Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act met, Lord Cairns being chosen chairman, and, after a short discussion, the line to be adopted in calling witnesses was roughly sketched. It may be taken for granted that, for the present at least, no judicial witnesses will be summoned. least, no judicial witnesses will be summoned, and that nothing whatever will be done to obstruct the working of the Act, by withdrawing from Ireland any member of the Commission. There is a vast mass of testimony to be obtained if needful, not only from landlords, but from counsel who have been engaged before the Commissioners, and the evidence given by these will in all probability be taken first. Thus, the original programme of those who proposed the appoint-ment of the committee being carried out, the interference with the executive of the Land Commission apparently apprehended by Government will be avoided. It is possible that the proceedings of the Lords' Committee will be public, but this is not yet decided. The

next meeting takes place on Tuesday.

If, as is probable, the debate upon the Premier's motion should be carried on upon ooth sides of the House, it will last until Monday, and may even then be again ad-journed. It is not thought at all likely that the Procedure Rules will be considered next week, as anticipated by Mr. Childers

REMOVING CHESTNUTS FROM THE FIRE.

The Times' Paris correspondent, telegraphe ing on Tuesday evening, argues at some length that Turkey, and Turkey alone is destined, if action be necessary, to act in the place of the Christian Powers in Egypt, and of escaping from it if, as I have reasons for believing, Europe views the prospect of thus appealing to the Sultan with feelings of humi-liation. It would be to take advantage of this opportunity to do Spain the justice and honour due to her by letting her enter the European concert. By her constancy in struggling against her effacement, the courageous straightforwardness of her King and his recent alliance with Austria, the sincere efforts of the young monarch to raise his country and consolidate his dynasty, the attachment the Spaniards show for him, and, lastly, their endeavour to restore their credit without shrinking from the sacrifices such an endeavour implies, com-bined, Spain and her King have prepared themselves for and deserve to sit again at the council-table of Europe. There is not a great Power which would not view with satisfaction such an addition to the with satisfaction such an addition to the European concert, and no question is better suited than the Egyptian to be the means of placing the Iberian people again among the great nations. Spain, out of gratitude for the position thus conferred on her, would joyfully act as the agent of Europe in Egypt. Her presence there would be for Europe neither a cause of jealousy nor a cause of humiliation and the bravery sobriety and humiliation, and the bravery, sobriety, and discipline of her soldiers would make them worthy representatives of civilised Europe on the confines of the desert. The idea is worthy of the consideration of statesmen. I know that it has already crossed the mind of some of them. Whoever takes the initiative of it will not only receive the gratitude of that proud nation, which may accept, but will not ask for such a courtesy, but will also gain the reputation of a great political statesman.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday at a meeting at St. James's Palace in furtherance of the proposal to establish a Royal Col-lege of Music as a national institution. The meeting was a large one, representatives of the principal towns throughout the kingdom being present. Among those who attended were:—The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Hartington, Sir Richard Cross, the Honourable Stuart Wortley, the Honourable J. G. Talbot, Sir Donald Currie, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Henry Brand, Sir Theodore Martin, Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Salford, Count Munster, Musurus Pacha, Mr. Russell-Lowell, Count Karolyi, Count Piper, Marquis de Casa Laigleisa, Baron Henri Solvyns, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord John Manners, Lord Redesdale, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Derby, Lord Arthur Churchill, Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay. Sir Robert Carden, Sir Francis Truscott, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Childers, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Millais, Mr. Samuel Morley, Dr. Donald Fraser, Mr. Frederick Young, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. John Pender, Mr. Watney, M.P., Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. Arthur Chappell, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Herr Carl Ross, and Mr. Spottiswoode. Letters were read from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian regretting their compulsory absence Pacha Mr. Russell-Lowell, Count Karolyi,

trom the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian regretting their compulsory absence from the meeting, and wishing it success.

The Prince of Wales, in his opening address, said that a system of gratuitous education would be one of the principal features which would distinguish the Royal College of Musican the Boyal Academy of Musican the Boyal Academy of Musican the Royal College of Music from the Royal Academy of Music and other existing schools of music. He did not mean to say that it was intended to exclude paying pupils. To adopt such a course would be to deprive musical ability among the upper classes of means of access to the college, and would stamp it with a narrow and constricted character which ought to be avoided in all national institutions. He wanted to include all classes throughout the United Kingdom. What he desired was an institution bearing the same relation to the art of music as ou great public schools, such as Eton and Win-chester, bore to general education. There would be two classes of pupils-those on the endowment and paying pupils. Both classes

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 27-28, 1882.

THE CLOTURE DEBATE. It is a noteworthy feature of the present debate that, the Parnellites excepted, there is a general disposition on the part of the House to admit the necessity for some reform in procedure. Nor can it be overlooked that, should the smallness of Mr. Gladstone's majority make his expected victory little less damaging than a pronounced defeat, his position as Prime Minister will have been shaken to its foundation by those on whose behalf he has occupied his energies to the exclusion of the other and scarcely less important items in the Liberal programme. Now, whether or not Mr. Gladstone understood from the first that he might expect ingratitude from that quarter, he must by this time be convinced that they whom he has assisted by every means in his power are not prepared to give up anything to him in return. Obstructives they were and obstructives they will remain until the end of the chapter. On the other hand, the legitimate Opposition have not obstructed the Government, but throughout the Sessions of 1880 and 1881 constantly voted with their opponents, even at the cost of render-ing their amiable chief liable to the charge of lukewarmness. In all the divisions which led up to the Speaker's "coup d'état," and to the subsequent temporary restoration of order, the followers of Sir Stafford Northcote did, in fact, follow the manly and upright example set them by Bench on their own side, and helped to swell the Government majorities. Strangely enough, the ingratitude which the Irish Members have shown in return for the labours of the Ministry has been displayed towards the Opposition by the party temporarily in power. They would probably have been prepared to fall in with any reasonable Ministerial proposition calculated to put a stop to wilful obstruction. But when they found that the Government were determined not to trust them, but to punish all for the sins of a few, they felt that the time had arrived when patriotism demanded that a final stand should be made against the assumption of arbitrary power by the Ministry of the day. What argument could be more fallacious than that which contends that the evident sense of four hundred and one individuals can be proved by the vote of the odd unit? A two-thirds majority, or something less than a two-thirds majority, might be accepted by the Opposition as a fair test of the wishes of the House. On such a question, however, as that of imposing silence on a minority, practically equal in numbers to the controlling power, the plan is opposed to the spirit if not to the letter of government by party. Would Mr. Gladstone be satisfied with the verdict of a casting vote in favour of the first of his Clôture resolutions? Would he be prepared to accept such a contingency as an expression of the confidence of the House of Commons, were the forthcoming division to yield such a result? One of the speakers, in the interest of the Government, on Monday night predicted that the objections of the Conservatives to the Clôture would only last until they had the opportunity of applying it to a Liberal minority; then it would vanish, as if by a charm." Surely that is as powerful a reason as could be urged against its adoption. It is not for the general good that either of the great parties should be paramount on every question of the hour, or be at liberty to quell their opponents without a fair hearing, from one general election to the next. Were a choice of evils submitted to the nation, they would probably be inclined to endure an excess of talk rather than submit to see liberty of discussion placed at the mercy of the Leader of the House of Commons, to whichever party he might, for the time being, belong .- Daily

ITALIAN PROSPERITY.

Telegraph.

Financial prosperity may not be a certain sign of national stability, but without it no State can hope for contentment within or security from without. The account of the Italian Budget given on Monday showed that the Government of King Humbert has at length reached that enviable condition. Year after year financial equilibrium had been promised. Some unforcseen event at home or abroad always occurred to impose supplementary burdens. Now the kingdom appears to have arrived at the stage, fortunately not unknown to British Chancellors of the Exchequer, when estimates of revenue prove to have been faintheartedly framed. By an opportune coincidence, the official announcement of this novelty in the experience of the Roman Treasury comes at the moment of the celebration in Sicily of the great event which nearly doubled the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. General Garibaldi twentytwo years ago accomplished an enterprise which must in any case have covered his name with military glory. It did not equally follow that his deed of daring would promote the welfare of the territories he annexed. Gloomy prophecies were poured forth, both in Italy and outside, of the disasters sure to overwhelm as well North as South from the attempt to amalgamate supposed incompatabilities of popular temperament. Although the experiment has not been without interruptions, Signor Magliani's statement of Saturday proves that it has at least not left Italy luables :the poorer. Other testimony is present in Further, when its life insurance, from I day afternoon.

profusion to the national regeneration, in which the achievement of the spring of 1860 played a principal part. Italians of every portion of the peninsula are manifestly conscious of a larger life since Italy became one from Milan to Cape Passaro. The Italian People has grown visibly before Europe in stature since its restoration to the rank of a nation. The party of reaction itself has ceased to imagine the possibility of a reversal of the acts by which the period of anarchy and separatism was terminated. Any hope it retained of troubling rather than cancelling the final issue, rested chiefly on the apparent inability of the united monarchy to live within its means. Anticipations of confusion and discord ahead arising from this source will have been profitably checked by the balance of revenue and expenditure for the past year, and the computations for the next .- Times.

THE ARTISTS' SEASON. A philosopher commended by Mr. Carlyle wished that " the devil would fly away with the fine arts." Whatever we may think of this sentiment, it is certain that the burden would at this moment be considerable. Yes, whether we like it or not, the season of the fine arts is beginning, and, reversing the usually quoted arrangement, is upon the Philistines. On Sunday and Monday, and on Friday last, and doubtless at other times, pictures were exposed in studios and in halls, in a series of private views. There was a sound of revelry in Kensington Highstreet, and the Town-hall was thronged with persons whose original costumes and independent coiffures, not to mention their outlay on daffodils, proclaimed their interest in art. Many pictures were hanging on the walls, but gaslight is not always favourable to pictures. On Sunday and Monday painters and sculptors, or many of them, received their friends, and displayed the results of their toil. It may be doubted whether this is a very wise Pictures, perhaps, look best custom. when seen in the place of their birth, as primroses and other wildflowers look better in the woods than when they have to compete with gaudier blossoms on the hucksters' stalls. Pictures are very much influenced by their environment. In auction rooms they seem dingy, and put on a false air of having been taken, along with some Amontillado and a gross of violins, in a bill transaction. When Mr. Albert Grant's collection of Academy successes was sold at Christie's some years ago it was a thing to make one despair of our country's art. Were these things, dismal or garish, the late favourites of the public, the pictures that town and country cousins elbowed each other in the eflort to behold? On the walls of the Academy, pictures certainly look less dingy and forlorn than they do in a saleroom. But they are often so hung that a bright piece of colour kills something less gay, or a big picture obscures a little one; or a popular favourite attracts a crowd which never notices the modest little gem, its neighbour. There are pictorial Jumbos every year which succeed through some accidental circumstance, become the topic of gossip, and eclipse everything else. In the artist's studio paintings are at home, and are beheld in the light under which they were designed. This is all very pleasant for the spectators if they happpen to know anything about art, but the stream of criticism in the style of Rosey Mackenzie is perhaps less agreeable to the artist. Throngs of ladies who all, like Miss Mackenzie in the "Newcomes." murmur. "How soft, how sweet," flow through the studios. Any better informed and more searching criticism must be still less acceptable to an artist whose work is done, and who cannot alter it, even if he wishes. On the whole, the balance of arguments seems to make against the institution of 'Studio Sunday." But probably there is a good deal to be said on the other side, or the private view would never have come into existence. More than a month must pass before the Academy opens its doors. This seems, so far, like a respite. We shall hear enough about pictures from the first of May to Ascot, and even later, from country visitors to London. Why should Art torment us before our time? Yet already all the more famed artists' works have been described and discussed. Mr. Burne Jones is said to have almost ready a view of the Tree of Forgiveness, a tree which may have some remote connection with that of the knowledge of Good and Evil. Sir Frederick Leighton's Phryne is sure to be beautiful, but what about the moral critics who some years ago made such a pother over a drawing of Mr. Burne Jones's in the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society? There are critics who constantly forget that searching remark of the philosopher, that after all we are all naked under our clothes. The ancient Greeks, and Phryne especially, made the Eleusinian festival a pretext for being undraped in fine weather. By the way, what a topic for our archæological artists does the Eleusinian festival afford. All Athenian men, or at least all the initiated, had to go down and take a solemn bath in the sea, each man swimming in company with a pig, the animal sacred to Demeter. The scene must have been most humorous. It appears that this year we are to expect no story-picture, with a narrative and a sermon in each compartment, from Mr. Frith. Mrs. Butler is to illustrate, by a fine incident from the Transvaal war, the noble motto Floreat Etona. "We must be in the first rank," cried one Eton boy to another at Laing's Nek, and then fell dead, stricken by a bullet. The enemies of Eton may grant that, if she does less than her duty to

able educational service to the country.-Daily News. POSTAL SERVANTS AND THEIR

science, she certainly expects and teaches

her soldier sons to be in the first rank,

like Forbes in Afghanistan, and Elwes at

Laing's Nek. And this is no inconsider-

GRIEVANCES. Although the report that the Treasury had sanctioned a general rise in the salaries of postal officials seems to be rather premature, it is understood that Mr. Fawcett is personally favourable to such a proposal. Nor is it likely to fail in commending itself to the public. The establishment of a parcels posts is only a question of time; so is that of a system of letter insurance; and, in a very few years, the Post Office will have a virtual monopoly of the carriage of national va-

being an absolute failure, becomes, like its savings banks, a decided success, it will be not less firmly established as the chief organization of the national thrift. As no State service is so bound up with the material interests of the country, so none is so exposed to the fierce light of public opinion. In an instant the attention of the nation can, by a-"question" in Parliament, be concentrated on any blunder or delinquency, real or fancied, which is traceable to the Post Office, cied, which is traceable to the Post Office, from the petty larcenies of a village letter-carrier to the opening of "seditious" letters or telegrams by the Home Secretary in the interests of "a high State policy." An addition to the staff of the service will not absolutely meet the growth in its duties (The lutely meet the growth in its duties. The permanent staff in St. Martin's-le-Grand, who do the bulk of the work of organization and control, feel an increase in the sense of responsibility, which is none the less real that it is vague and has come gradually, and which there is no method of rewarding except by an increase of salary. The work of the ordinary postal servant is at least as important as that of a clerk in the War Office or the Admiralty, or of what Mr. Gilbert, in "Patience," styles a "Somerset House young man," and it is much more absorbing than it once was. A well-known theatrical critic and an eminent scientist of the time are War Office clerks; but it is many years since the connection with the Post Office of the author of "A Black Sheep" and of Mr. Trollope— whose new story of "Marion Fay" deals to some extent with the private life of St. Martin's clerks—came to a close. Yet the maximum salary attainable by such a servant is only £800 a year, while in the Inland Revenue Department it reaches £900, and in the War Office and the Admiralty £1,000. There seems nothing unreasonable in the proposal that the postal official should be placed on a platform of equality with the members of these other services. But he also looks forward to the day when the prizes in the Post Office—above all, the well-endowed secretaryships-shall be open only to men trained within it, when successive Postmasters-General shall have in a reorganized secretariat a standing council of experts to guide them, and prevent their " new broom " enthusiasm from being wasted in useless crotchets. There is not a little to be said for this postal reform, as for the smaller one which is likely ere very long to be effected.—Pall Mall Gazette.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studios of Mr. J. E. Millias, R.A., and of Mr. and Mrs. Jossling on Monday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady E. Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, dined with the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House in the evening.

The marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Helen of Waldeck will, it is expected, take place on or about the 27th of April, at Windsor Castle, and accordingly preparations will shortly be commenced at St. George's Chapel for the state ceremonial, the details of which will be precisely similar to those carried out at the nuptials of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in March. 1879. About Easter Tuesday the chapel will be closed, and the daily morning and afternoon services discontinued. Among the ifts to Princess Helen will be a diamond bracelet, which is now being subscribed for, and will be presented by the residents of Windsor .- Morning Post.

The Pall Mall Gazette is informed that the Queen has purchased the estate of Claremont, which is now her own private property, like Balmoral and Osborne. Claremont was originally bought by the Government as a residence for the Princess Charlotte. At the death of King Leopold, in 1865, an Act of Parliament was passed granting it to the Queen for her life, after which it was to revert to the country. Her Majesty has, therefore, bought the reversion of the property. which was merely encumbered by her own

The Countess of Ilchester arrived in Belgrave-square on Monday from Abbotsbury Castle, Dorset.

The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., ceeds to the mastership of the Tedworth Hounds on the retirement of Sir Reginald

The marriage of the Rev. W. A. Purey-Cust, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, with Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E. Governor of South Australia, was solemnised at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, South Australia, on Tuesday, February 14.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged to take place in April between Mr. St. Andrew Warde, R.H.A., son of General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., and Miss MacCall, daughter of Colonel MacCall, of Elibank, Ascot, and 34, Chapel-street, Belgravia.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

We have reason to believe that no decision has been arrived at by the Cabinet on the question of renewing the Coercion Acts for Ireland.

On the Opposition benches it is estimated that, including Conservatives, Land Leaguers, and a few Liberals, 290 members will vote for

Mr. Marriott's amendment. We understand that Mr. Shaw, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and the greater portion of the Irish members sitting on the Liberal benches below the gangway will vote with the Government on the first resolution of the Pro-

cedure Rules. It is expected that the Committee of the House of Lords will endeavour to make a report on the purchase clauses of the Irish

Land Act before Easter. It is rumoured that a practical joke of a somewhat serious character has been perpetrated at the expense of the member for Eye. A notice has been handed in to the Clerk at the table in the name of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, which duly appears in the votes, purporting to give notice that he will " call attention to the extraordinary want of infor-mation shown by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by the Secretary of State for India, with regard to importary of State for finds, the state tant interests under their charge " It is said tant interests under their charge " It is said Barrlett's handwriting, the obvious intention being to bring the hon. member into ridicule.

We understand there is no truth in the statement of a Madrid paper, telegraphed by Reuter, that an English Commission is to be sent to Madrid to negotiate proposals for a Commercial Treaty with Spain. A remarkable combination of opposition has been formed against the Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill. Mr. Callan, Mr.

Warton, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Dick Peddie have given notice of the rejection of the Bill. The Lord Advocate will move several amendments, while the Solicitor-General for Ireland has expressed his full approval of the measure, the object of which is make the writs of the Inferior Courts in Great Britain and Ireland run in three kingdoms. A circular convening a meeting of members

of the House of Commons who are favourable to religious equality has been signed by Messrs. Henry R chards, Henry Lee, Alfred Illingworth, L. L. Dillwyn, J. Dick Peddie, W. S. Caine, E. L. Stanley, Arnold Morley, Charles H. James, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Hugh Mason, A. McArthur, and Arthur Pease. The object of the meeting is to consides the Bills relating to ecclesiastical questions which are now before the House, and to some of which special importance is attached. A small preliminary meeting was held on Monday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the conference, which will take place in Committee-room No. 13 on Wednes-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at five o'clock. Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL gave notice that on Thursday he will ask whether the Government are prepared to give any information with respect to the alleged passage of Russian ships with armed men through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Lord Granville, replying to Lord de la Warr, stated that there had been telegraphic communications in reference to the concession to M. Réné Duplessis of espartombre districts in the Regency of Tunis. Her Majesty's Government had not yet received a copy of the concession, and as they were still in communi-cation on the subject with the French Government it would be premature at present to publish the correspondence. Their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Some 50 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, and it was half-past 5 o'clock before the Orders of the Day were reached. Almost the only question of general interest was put by Mr. Monk in reference to the new Parcel Post, and Mr. Fawcett explained that his proposal had been sanctioned by the Treasury. The In-land post will carry a maximum weight of 7lb. at a charge of is., with a descending scale for lesser weights, and it will be linked with an International Post extending to all European countries, except Russia, and to Egypt and Asiatic Turkey. As an illustration of the scale for this he said that a parcel of 3 kilogrammes (6 % lb.) would be conveyed to France

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. GLADstone said that Miscellaneous Estimates, including the Education vote, would be taken on Monday and Tuesday.

After the Duke of Albany's Establishment

Bill had been read a second time,

THE CLÔTURE. The adjourned debate on the cloture was

resumed by
Sir H. GIFFARD, who pointed out that after
the speeches of Lord Hartington and Sir W. Harcourt the object of the Government could no longer be represented as the extinction of obstruction, but was simply to give the majority power to stop discussion which was neither obstructive nor repetition. He protested that he would prefer to leave the matter entirely to the Speaker than to this

mixture of two authorities, and, enlarging on the difficulty of ascertaining the "evident sense" of the House, he pointed out that, though the division might show the Speaker to be wrong, yet his decision would be con-firmed and acted upon. The significance of the rule, he remarked, was increased by the speeches of the Ministers in and out of Par-liament which left no doubt that it was to be worked for the purpose of passing party measures, and they had no right, therefore, to call on their opponents to assist them There had been no departure by the great body of members from the old understanding by which debates were brought to a close; and there was no real motive for reversing the old tradition of Parliament to quicken the accomplishment of a party programme.

Mr. Dodson thought that the extreme alarm with which the proposal was regarded was founded on a confusion of terms and ideas. The traditional Parliamentary freedom of speech was not the right of unrestricted loquacity, but the right to discuss any political subject and to express any political opinions without fear of consequences. The so'e object of the rule was to bring a debate to a close when a subject had been completely thrashed out and was ripe for a decision, and the abuse of it which had been conjured up would require the concurrence of an infatuated Minister, a dishonest Speaker, a blind and reckless majority, and a torpid constituency. There was already, he pointed out, a power of closure—as he preferred to call it, on the authority of Shakespeare and Pope— in "counts-out," and the 5.45 rule on Wed-

Sir J. Mowbray admitted the necessity of some considerable change in the rules, but expressed his great regret that the Governnent had presented their proposals in the form of a gag and manacle to diminish the strength of one party to resist the other, and he complained also that the House was not allowed first to consider the other rules, most of which he heartily approved.

nesdays

Mr. Wodehouse regretted the necessity of making the change, but entertained no doubt that it was the very least which would suffice to check the growing danger to the efficiency and dignity of Parliament. Mr. Grantham, on the other hand, held that the real evil might be met by other measures less objectionable, and Mr. Rogers contended that the rule was but a revival, in a limited form, of powers possessed by former Speakers. Mr. J. A. Campbell held that such a rule as this ought not to be imposed on the House, except by general consent, and preferred a three to one majority rule to a form so full of anomalies

Mr. Anderson also opposed the resolution, asserting that it was not he, but the leaders of his party who had changed their minds when they introduced a proposal which they formerly opposed, and which was antagonistic to true Liberalism. Everybody admitted that something must be done, but the cloture would do nothing to save time, and if legiti-mately applied would not have advanced the ousiness of the House by a single hour. Except it were to pass a new Coercion Bill, he could not understand why the Government asked for the clôture in a form so repugnant to many of their own party—not less than one hundred, he said; but if it were adopted it should be accompanied with safeguards, such as shorter Parliaments, to make it sure that the arrogant majority truly represented the country. The cloture would increase the length of speeches, would lead to prearranged debates, and would obliterate private members altogether. But as the Government presented the question as one of confidence he could not vote against them. though he could not vote for the cloture.

Mr. NORTHCOTE foresaw that the operation of the rule would deprive the leaders of the Opposition of one of their principal functions the protection of minorities—and asked why, if it was not intended to oppress minorities, the Resolution should not say so.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought the fears of the Opposition exaggerated, while their estimate of the difficulties was inadequate. Dilating on the dangers which threatened the House from obstruction and the undue prolongation of debate, he repeated Mr. Dodson's contention that abuse of the power was most improbable. As to the two-thirds majority, he saw no advantage to be gained by departing from the old rules, and he pointed out that a proportional majority would be more tyrannical than a bare majority. He admitted, however, that he did not expect too much from the proposal-though he contended, in opposition to Sir R. Cross and others, that the subsequent rules would not touch obstruction-but he supported it in the hope that it would bring back some measure of the self-restraint which the House was in

danger of losing. Mr. M'CARTHY denied that obstruction had been as active in this Parliament as the last, when those who resorted to this mode of opposition had the assistance and the counsel some eminent members of the present Government. As to the present Parliament. the only cause and occasion of obstruction was the Coercion Bill. The opposition of the Irish members might be got rid of by a change in the mode of governing Ireland, and he put

meet a state of things which it was to be hoped would not be permanent. At the same time, as he showed by relating several amusing passages of Parliamentary history, something in the nature of obstruction had always existed even before the Reform Bill. Sir W. H. DYKE, speaking from experience

gained as a "Whip," maintained that the cloture would not touch the evils under which the House was labouring, while it must lead ultimately to serious demoralization. Under the operation of the Rule there must always be an irritated minority, and the difficulty guiding the House and managing its business must, therefore, be greatly increased.

On the motion of Mr. BRIGHT the debate was further adjourned until Thursday. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 26 minutes past 2

MORE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND. At one o'clock on Monday morning a six-

inch metal shell was thrown into the residence of Messrs. Henry Lucas Brothers. Dunmanway, Letterkenny. A terrific explosion ensued, demolishing two rooms. The inmates, who occupied distant apartments, escaped uninjured. Messrs. Lucas are extensive farmers.

A Ballinasloe correspondent writes :- Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon an attempt was made to blow up the house occupied by Mr. John Ross Mahon, agent to Lord Clonbrock, at Weston, Ahascragh. Some dynamite had been placed near the drawing-room window. and it exploded about three o'clock, with a report which was heard several miles off. Mr. Mahon, jun., and four servants were in the house at the time, but escaped uninjured. Part of the wall was blown down, and all the windows in the house were broken. Mr. Paul, resident magistrate, visited the place during the day, but no arrests have as yet

ALLEGED FENIAN PLOTS IN LONDON.

It is stated that information of an alarming character has reached some of the authorities with reference to alleged Fenian designs in London. The police force at the docks has been increased to 600 men, who mount duty soon after dusk. All the entrances to the docks are specially guarded by picked reliable policemen, with the addition of mounted patrols. In addition to these precautions, the water-way and the shipping in the docks are watched by special police in galleys throughout the night. It is stated that the secret information which reached the authorities before the recent outbreak of fire, stating that some serious designs were contemplated at the docks, did not point to Messrs. Kirkaldy's engineering works as the place where the conflagration might be expected, but to Messrs, Bell, Burt, and Hayward's place for the pickling and drying of railway sleepers. Had the conflagration occurred there, it is stated that the fire would have been most disastrous, and in all possibility the Volunteers' Armoury, in the confusion which would have ensued, might have been easily rifled. Over this place, however, a special guard was kept that night, and this it is believed may have prevented an incen-diary fire at that spot. The authorities are reticent as to the full grounds for all the extra precautions, but it is stated among the officials that one of the chief parts in the plot, according to the information received, is that it was intended to blow the dock tunnel up with dynamite. If such a thing as this had been accomplished, the loss of life and destruction of property must have been serious. The dock tunnel is about half a mile in length, through which the railway runs to North Woolwich. It branches off near to the Customs House Dock, and runs under the docks to Silvertown. The docks over the railway tunnel are 40ft. deep in water, and it s alleged that it was the Fenian intention to blow it up about midway. The volume of water would have been terrific, and had such a plan been carried out, as the country lies low, thousands of families sleeping unconsciously in their beds must have been inundated and drowned.

A HOAX AT SHREWSBURY .- On Thursday last stranger appeared at Shrewsbury, representing that he was employed by a gentleman named Bradbury or Carrington, who had purchased an estate near Hadnal-five miles off-to request certain tradesmen in the town to meet his master at his new residence on Friday morning, to receive orders for certain repairs which were necessary to be done on his newly-acquired property. One resident had an order for 8,000 yards of fencing; another received an order for a deep wellpump; a third was ordered to glaze all the hlapidated windows in the house; a fourth had an order to paint the front walls; while a fifth was directed to provide a brass barrel pump, and so on. At each establishment the stranger visited an arrangement was made with the proprietor to come to Hadnal by the 11.45 train on Friday morning, and a promise was given that a trap should be ready at the railway station to meet him and convey him to the residence of his new customer. most all cases the visitor, after giving the orders, pulled out his purse, expressed his doubts as to whether he had sufficient in his pocket to pay for his lunch, and most of the individuals visited doubtless thinking of the big job" to which they had apparently been introduced, without any hesitation, put their hands in their pockets and placed various amounts of loose silver in the fellow's hand. Several of the tradesmen were so anxious to have the first of so good a thing that they could not wait for the train, but took vehicles on Friday morning and drove over from Shrewsbury to Hadnal; while others, furnished with patterns of their stock, took train to the same destination. On arriving at the little country station they found that the promised conveyance was not in readiness, and inquiries soon convinced them that they had een the victims of a well-planned hoax. Their disappointment can be better imagined than described, but worse than all was the pleasant "chaff" to which they had to submit on their return from their fellow townsmen

JUMBO AT SEA .- The Daily Telegraph publishes the following special messages:—Off the Lizard, Monday (2.30 pm)—All well on board Asserian Monarch. Wind N.E., still blowing hard. Weather fine, and barometer Jumbo quiet without his chains, but now and then trumpets, as if in answer to the loud roaring and whistling of the wind through the cordage. He has by this time felt the effect of as heavy seas as the ship is likely to encounter, and is none the worse As was anticipated, he avails himself of his comparative freedom to rest his truck upon the top bar in front of his cage, and derives much comfort and support therefrom. Both his keepers are accustomed to sea voyages, and feel no inconvenience. Emigrants free from any serious sickness, and doctor's work light .- Off Scilly, Monday Night .- The Assyrian Monarch passed Scilly at seven o'clock this evening; wind north-west, with a fresh breeze. All well on board.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—The move ment inaugurated by the Prince of Wales to found a Royal College of Music is meeting with most satisfactory support. In addition to the subscriptions promised by the London Corporation and City Companies, over £50,000 has been given, so that the first £100,000 of the original sum of £300,000 required for the undertaking has been practically secured. In the course of the present and next month meetings are to be held in most of the large provincial towns, in order to more specially point out the character of the work the new institution will undertake. One of these meetings will be held in Notin the mode of governing Ireland, and he put it to the House whether it was worth departing from the ancient ways of Parliament to the county, will preside.

After an interview with a publishing firm in London on Saturday Colonel Burnaby left for Windsor. He has given an account of his trip and experiences, of which the fol-lowing is a summary: — The balloon, the moment it was released, shot up to a high altitude and commenced at once to travel at a satisfactory rate of speed in the direction of Folkestone, leaving the high pinuacle of chalk known as Shakspeare's Cliff on the eft. The Colonel, as soon as he had time to look around, saw that he was moving in the right course to Paris, and for some time afterwards he expected it would be a close race between himself and the passengers by the Continental mail-packet as to who should arrive first at the French capital. As noon approached he experienced a decided check. He was, in fact, drifting down Channel to the east. At the time when the wind changed he was within seven miles of Boulogne and travelling at a fair rate. He now tried several tactics with the view of getting again into a favourable current, but did not let out any great quantity of gas, as he hoped before long the wind might change in his favour. After thus drifting for about two hours matters began to look serious. About three o'clock a dead calm set in, and the balloon remained motionless a couple of thousand feet above the level of the sea, which was plainly discernible by the unaided eye. For whole hour the traveller remained thus becalmed, and, as it were, fixed in mid air. Eventually, finding that the wind had com-pletely failed at the altitude he had then attained, Colonel Burnaby determined to make one or more effort to gain a favourable current. Carefully gauging the instruments and taking reckonings in every quarter of the compass, and noticing an apparent drifting of the clouds above him towards the French coast, the gallant Colonel availed himself of his last resource, and emptied every remaining sack of ballast, and awaited the result with some trepidation. The balloon shot up far into the midst of the clouds, the altitude being over 11,000 feet. For a moment the nel could not understand in what direction he was progressing, if at all. When the balloon, however, had steadied itself, the observations he was enabled to take showed that he was travelling with immense velocity, fortunately towards the French coast, which he had kept in sight the whole time. The only fear he now entertained was lest this favourable wind current should chop round suddenly and carry him out of his desired Very soon after getting into the favourable current, he for the first time found he was over the French coast, and could see the villages quite distinctly. He passed di-rectly over Dieppe and gradually drifted to the south-west until he had left Dieppe some twelve miles behind. Then, as evening was closing in, and he was in a strange country, he decided to descend at once. Selecting as his landing place a recently ploughed field, free from trees, he threw out the grappling iron and "brought up" most successfully.

THE PAY OF THE HORSE GUARDS STAFF .-The officers on the Horse Guards Staff are in future to be paid a consolidated amount, including all full-pay, half-pay, or unattached pay. Their salaries from the 1st prox. will be as follows, viz.:—His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, £6,632; Adjutant-General (Lieutenant-General Sig Garnet Wolseley), £2,700; Quarter-master-General (Lieutenant-General A. J. Herbert, CB.), £2,103; Military Secretary (Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B.), £2.150; Assistant Military Secretary (Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I.), £1,100; two Deputy Adjutant-Generals, one for Auxiliary Forces (Major-Generals R. B. Hawley, C.B., and J. H. F. Elkington, C.B.), £1.700 each; one Deputy Quartermaster-General (Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B.), £1.700; two Deputy Adjutants General (Major-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., and Colonel Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., R.E.), £1,500 each; one Inspector-General of Recruiting (Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B), £1,500. The figures we have given will doubtless be interesting, and will, perhaps, have the effect ot removing many erroneous impressions which exist as to the remuneration of those in whose hands the administration of the Army is placed Considering what the duties and responsibilities of the several officers are. and that they have in many cases sunk several thousand pounds in the purchase of their commissions, it can scarcely be said that they are too liberally paid .- Army and

Navy Gazette. THE CONVICT LAMSON.-Mr. A. W. Mills, Lamson's solicitor, received a letter from him on Monday with reference to business matters, and in it the convict as strenuously as ever asserts his innocence of the crime of which he has been found guilty. He makes no allusion whatever to the efforts being made on his behalf by his friends, nor does he refer at all to the subject of a reprieve. Mr. Mills has returned to London from Bournemouth, whither he proceeded to make inquiries as to some important facts which have been brought to his knowledge. He found, says the Press Association, that at one chemist's shop in Bournemouth the prisoner purchased no less than seven ounces of morphia in a month, and at another there was an account for morphia amounting to £12. Inquiries made at different hotels point to the prisoner being a very moderate drinker, but every one seems o have regarded him as being almost insane from the use of morphia. Whilst in Bournemouth, he appears to have been very charitable towards the poor, and was habit of giving orders to various tradesmen for coals and other necessary articles for delivery to poor persons. In most of these cases the accounts remain unpaid, and of course are included in the items which were referred to during the trial. Long lists of names have been received from various parts of England and Scotland with the request that they should be appended to the memorial, but this will not be done, the intention being to forward only a few prominent names to the Home Secretary.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR T. H. GREEN .-- Professor Thomas Hill Green, MA., died at Oxford on Sunday, at the age of forty-five. After a brilliant career as an undergraduate at Balliol, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and after writing the English Essay (1862), Mr. Green was made Fellow and tutor of his college, and for many years undertook more especially the philosophic teaching of the Honour students. His great and recognized success in his work led to his appointment as Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson, the late President of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Green gave much time and attention to political and social questions, especially as they affected the weltare of the city of Oxford. A correspondent of the Daily News says:— A strong and sound Liberal, he took an active part in the political education of the citizens, and his speeches, whether as an advocate of Liberal opinions or of temperance, of which he was a warm supporter, will long be remembered in Oxford. The respect felt for his high character and abilities led the citizens in the town council to to desire his presence in the town council, to which he was elected six years ago for the North Ward, and in this double and unique position of University professor and civic councillor he exerted all and more than all his strength in advancing and developing education. It is to Professor Green, more than to any other man, that Oxford owes its High School for Boys, to which he was a most liberal contributor; it is also to him that the Oxford Election Commission was largely due.

MR. BRADLAUGH.-Mr. Bradlaugh opened his provincial campaign on Monday night before a crowded meeting in St. George's-hall, Bradford. He appealed to the meeting to render him their support in the struggle to uphold the rights of the electors everywhere.

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AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 2-3, 1882.

THE RESPITE OF LAMSON. We publish an official announcement to the effect that the Home Secretary has acceded to the request made by the President of the United States, through the American Minister, and has respited the convict Lamson until the 18th inst., in order to give time for certain documents to reach this country which, it is asserted, will put a different complexion on the case. But it is distinctly intimated that, notwithstanding any precedents to the contrary, the respite will be inevitably followed by execution, should the so-called additional evidence fail to be conclusive. The nature and circumstances of this interference are so unusual that, as a mere matter of courtesy, the Home Secretary may have thought it impossible to refuse the President's request; but the course

adopted seems, nevertheless, to be a decided mistake. Lamson was tried and convicted for a purely criminal offence, and it is contrary to the practice of International law for any Foreign Government to intervene in such cases. We have, perhaps, no right to criticise the motives which actuated the American President to move in the matter : nor can we, in the absence of official information, say anything respecting the purpost of the documents upon which the request was based. But considering the scandal which must necessarily arise in executing a man who has once been respited, the Home Secretary should certainly have given more cogent reasons for his action than have as yet appeared. It is quite possible, of course, that the Government are in possession of private information which would justify the granting of the respite, but, if so, it ought to have been made public. The mere desire to perform an act of courtesy is no excuse for interfering with the course of justice in a case of the gravest character known to the law. The announcement is couched in such exculpatory terms that it suggests the consciousness of a weak case, if not of a feeling that the step taken is altogether wrong. The Secretary of State, we are assured, has always been willing to "afford adequate time for the due examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favour of a convict wader sence of death;" and, anticipating the difficulties in carrying out the death after a long delay, two instances are quoted in which this has actually been done. All this would imply that Sir Wil-

to the nature of the supposed evidence than the rest of the public have, and if so there can be no possible excuse for complying with President Arthur's desire. We hope that the Government will be sharply questioned in the House to-day on the subject. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive what new evidence can have accumulated since the trial of sufficient weight to justify even the temporary setting aside or mistrust of the verdict of the Jury. The case was postponed from one Session to another with the express purpose of affording the defence time to collect testimony in favour of the accused. During this interval nothing was said or heard about documentary evidence existing in America, and, indeed, the only line which it is suggested that this can take-namely, the plea of insanity-was deliberately abandoned at the trial. Whatever rebutting or extenuating circumstances there may have been in the case ought undoubtedly to have been produced at the trial; but it is only now, after conviction, that the existence of such circumstances is heard of. It is intelligible that the friends of the condemned man should leave no means untried, even at the last moment, to save

liam Harcourt has no better information as

him from a felon's death; and it is equally easy to understand that a certain amount of pity for an American citizen should be displayed by Americans, especially by that section of them who are opponents of capital punishment. It is, however, at first by no means easy to see what locus standi the American Government has in the matter, or why the Home Secretary has incurred so grave a responsibility " upon the request of the President of the United The precedent thus established is a very dangerous and undesirable one, for it really amounts to a tacit surrendering of one of the most important principles of International Law, namely, that an alien who violates the criminal law of a civilised State is amenable to that law alone, without any benefit from his citizenship. Where there is any suspicion that a criminal charge is being made The cover for a political prosecution, it is wual for the Consulate or Embassy of the prisoner's Government to watch the case; but where, as in the present instance, no question of the kind can arise, official interference is a serious breach of custom on the part of the Power making the representation, and a great blunder on the part of the Government which permits it.

The cases quoted by Sir William Har-

court in which prisoners were executed

after a respite had been granted are

equally inapposite. Thomas Mansell, who

was hanged in 1857, had time granted him

to appeal on a technical point connected

with the constitution of the Jury. An im-

pression had got abroad that Maidstone men

objected to capital punishment, and thus,

while the prisoner's counsel tried to secure

the presence of one on the Jury, the

Crown, determined, if possible, to baffle

the attempt, exercised its right of chal-

which the prisoner's counsel took exception, and the respite was granted in order to have the point of law settled. Michael Barrett, who was finally executed for the explosion in Clerkenwell, had been respited for further inquiry into the facts of the case which were already before the Court. In neither instance was there any attempt to re-open a case already decided, upon a ground of defence which had been already abandoned; still less was the delay accorded in consequence of representations coming from a foreign State. From whatever point of view the matter is regarded, the conduct of the Home Secretary appears, therefore, to be both inexplicable and unjustifiable.-Standard.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The ebullition of the restless Catalonians may produce results in the Cortes of some consequence to the parties which dispute the reins of office. The Sagasta Cabinet has had to combat almost from its very formation, in obedience to the initiative of the King last year, the opposition, not only of its natural rivals, the Conservative Party, but also the exaggerated pretensions of a portion of its own supporters. Founded upon a compromise between a Moderate Liberal or Liberal-Conservative section, represented by Marshal Martinez Campos and his friends, and an advanced Radical section representing the order of ideas associated with the general policy of the friends of Marshal Serrano, the coalition Cabinet of M. Sagasta is especially pressed by the latter fraction, the socalled Constitutionalists, to grant them a larger and larger share of power and portfolios. In effect, the Sagastist majority in the Cortes consists of some three hundred and ten deputies, of whom two hundred and fifty are Constitutionalists, while only sixty are supporters of the particular views of Marshal Martinez Campos. Nevertheless, there are four of the leading Ministries in the possession of representatives of this group, and all the endeavours of the Radical bulk of the Sagastist party have been unable to wrest from their hands the coveted offices. The reason of this situation is not far to seek. It is, in fact, the Moderate section, headed by Marshal Martinez Campos, which gives the Ministry its real chances of life. Among the Radicals the antecedents of the majority, dating back to revolutionary times, might not be sufficiently reassuring, but the King can thoroughly trust Marshal Martinez Campos as capable of guaranteeing order so long as that devoted champion of the Dynasty holds the keys of the position. Without the favour of the King the Ministry of M. Sagasta would collapse like a house of cards, and the Premier, who loyally fulfils his obligations, resolutely refuses to the majority of his followers authority of the Moderate section. Thus. when the death of Count Valmaseda placed the Captain-General of Castile at the disposal of the Government, it was in vain that the Radicals pressed for the appointment of General Lopez Dominguez to the important post, which includes in its attributions the custody of Madrid and the safety of the dynasty. Lopez Dominguez is the nephew of Marshal Serrano, and a convinced and ardent Radical, and the Government rightly concluded that the King would prefer to see such a trust in the hands of a thorough Conservative and Royalist like General Castillo, who, in consequence, received the Captain-Generalship. While the Radical majority of the Ministry are discontented with the position of comparative inferiority which they are obliged to occupy, the policy of the Cabinet is assailed from outside as well as from inside the ranks. Naturally the great Conservative Party which has been displaced by the Sagastist coalition resents the success of such a patchwork contrivance, while, on the other hand, the section of the Democrats who go beyond the temperate Republicanism of Martos and Castelar carry on active hostilities on different grounds. Not only the Federalists inspired by Pi y Margall, but the influential and untiring Zorrilla group seize every opportunity to denounce the official Liberals as only distinguishable by hypocrisy from genuine Conservatives, and though in reality M. Sagasta has pushed the toleration of Democratic license of speech and demeanour to an excess, he must sometimes adopt a repressive policy. When he does, as in the case of the seditious prose of the "Provenir" and the "Progreso," he is, of course, denounced with tenfold ferocity for his departure from Liberal ideas. The disturbances in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia will be probably utilised both by Conservatives and Irreconcileables to endeavour to shake the credit of the Ministry, but at most this will only involve a question of parliamentary rivalry without prejudice to the State. -Morning Post.

AFGHANISTAN. The Times has received the following despatch, dated Sibi, April 2:-The last news from Herat is not quite satisfactory. Much would seem to depend upon the Ameer being able to visit personally Turkestan and Herat. Abdul Kudus, the Governor, though making a sufficient show of subordination, nevertheless is in active and most friendly correspondence with Sirdar Mohamed Ishak Khan, the Governor of Turkestan. Sirdar Ayoob Khan is believed still at or near Meshed with designs on Herat. The army in Herat has just received two months' pay sent from Candahar, but inclines towards Ayoob, who, however, is no favourite with the resident population. Abdul Kudus Khan is endeavouring to draw over the chiefe towards Mohamed Ishak Khan, who constantly writes to them. The Wali of Maimanah is not considered to be an ally of the Ameer, but to aim at the recovery of his independence. He is fortifying and provisioning his citadel. Russian emissaries are supposed to have visited him. Khuda Yar Khan, formerly ruler of Khokand, is living on the Maimanal and Turkestan border, and is in correspondence with Abdul Kudus Khan. The chiefs of the Takkah and Sarakh Turcomans and the chief of Merv are endeavouring to bring about an Afghan alliance for mutual defence. Abdul Kudus Khan, from his central position, appears to be dealing with the Ameer, with the Governor of Tur-kestan, and with Ayoob Khan. He evidently doubts whether the Ameer will visit Herat as announced by him. There is a rumour that the Ameer, instead of coming himself, may send the Heir-Apparent to Candahar, and perhaps to Herat, while he remains in Cabul to watch Turkestan. The interests in connexion with Herat are so divided that the Ameer will probably establish himself there without difficulty. There is a strong party in his favour, the members of which are not likely to support the other candidates. The agent of the Governor-General is away in the Marri Hills, and after some days at Thall will tenge rather freely. The result was that he jury was made up in a manner to march towards Quetta.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS. EXECUTION OF AN OFFICER.

Telegraphing on Sunday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard

The Russian Press and St Petersburg so ciety are now entirely occupied with the two great topics of the hour, the Anti-European Agitation and Political Assassination. latter has been again brought to the front by the murder of Major General Strelnikoff, at Odessa, on the very day on which the Imperial clemency to nine of ten recently condemned Nihilists was proclaimed, and only a few hours after the tenth of the group, Lieut. Soukhanoff, was judicially shot at Cronstadt. Major General Strelnikoff, the victim of revolutionary vengeance at Odessa, was the Chief Procureur of the Court-martial at Kieff, and had been very successful during the recent trials of the anti-Semitic rioters at that town in discovering the traces of revolutionary instigation. One of the assassins appears to have lived in the same hotel as the General at Odessa, and to have kept a watch on his

movements for some time. The execution of the Late Marine Lieutenant Soukhanoff, whose sentence to be hanged was changed at his own solicitation by the Emperor to the less degrading one of death by shooting, was carried out at Cronstadt, just before nine o'clock, on Friday morning. He left the fortress of St. Petersburg at five o'clock in the morning, escorted by three gendarmes, and was conveyed by a special train of two carriages to the Neva, whence he was taken across to Cronstadt in a small steam cutter flying the naval flag, followed by a second steamer carrying various officials The floating ice was just sufficiently broken up to allow of boats crossing with safety. On landing, the prisoner was taken in an ambulance cart to the place of execution between the walls of the fortress and the entrance to the town. Here were drawn up in three sides of a square representatives of all the marine troops and sailors at Cronstadt, and at the open side in front of the walls was a black post, before which the condemned man, dressed in prison clothes, was placed. The sentence was then read, and a priest offered the last consolation of the Church, which was willingly received by the condemned man. The priester was then covered with man. The prisoner was then covered with the usual white shroud, and bound to the post. In a few minutes a volley, fired by twelve Marines, at fifteen paces, put an instantaneous end to the man who had broken his oath, and dishonoured the Russian navy Thousands of people surrounded the spot, many being on the walls and trees in the

THE AUSTRIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday:-Yesterday morning his Majesty opened the International Exhibition of Paintings in the Kunstler-haus, the original building, built by subscription, and which is used for monthly exhibitions, being far too small for an international exhibition was not the most modest national exhibition, even on the most modest scale. In March last year a movement was started to complete the building, and again the necessary funds were found, the Emperor leading the subscription. The opening ceremony was somewhat interfered with by the diminutive size of the assembly-room in the old building, which allowed but a very limited number to be present; still the Imperial family, the Ministers, heads of foreign missions, chiefs of the civil and military services, the members of both Houses, and the municipality were all fully represented. As for the general public, but few could enter, especially of the ladies, who had to make their way in at the back of the building. The honorary President, Count Edmund Zichy, one of the chief promoters, read the address, referring to the part his Majesty had taken as the patron and promoter of the society and of the exhibition. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the accomplishment of the task, by which a larger home was given to art, so that all the artists of Europe could be invited to a peaceful competition, in which he hoped native artists would hold a good place. His Majesty afterwards went round the exhibition. The French and German sections occupy the largest space in the new part of the building, most of their chief painters being represented. At the side of them are the Belgian and Spanish contributions. In the old part of the house are accommodated Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Italy.

THE EAST CORNWALL ELECTION.

After a very obstinately contested fight, the East Cornwall election has resulted in the success of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Charles Acland, by a majority of 201. In ordinary cases this would be thought ample, but it marks a serious decline from the majorities which returned Mr. Robartes and Mr. Borlase two years ago:-In 1880 Mr. Tremayne, the Conservative, was 850 behind the Liberal who stood second

on the poll, and 985 behind the Liberal who was at the head of it, so that he has now been beaten by little more than a fourth of the majority cast against him. He has added almost 500 votes to the total which supported him in 1880, while his opponent has polled 300 fewer than voted at that election for Mr. Agar-Robartes. What are the causes of this remarkable change of feeling which in so short a time has raised the Conservative from a position of almost helpless inferiority to a strength enabling him to run his adversary very close will doubtless form the subject of much local discussion; but that it to some extent represents the reaction in all the constituencies which has been in progress since 1880 may safely be said. The Bradlaugh episode, which seems like to " stretch to the crack of doom "-of this Parliament, at least; the disastrous state of Ireland, which emphasise the failure of the Government's Irish policy; the mismanagement of Parliamentary business, and finally the introduction of the Cloture, have naturally alienated many electors, some to the point of opposition, a greater number to the ground of neutrality. A reaction of sentiment throughout the constituencies is what every Ministry must expect; but it is the fate of Mr. Gladstone's to have brought it on somewhat before the usual time. We fear that the vote in East Cornwall will not lesson the repugnance of most Liberals to a dissolution, but will rather perceptibly increase it, by contributing another indication, only not quite so decisive, of the change in public feeling which North Durham, North Lincolnshire, and the North Riding had previously given. Had the sentiments of East Cornwall been unchanged the Liberal party there should have at any rate held its own. Since it has lost ground to the extent of at least 700 votes, the inference is irresistible that indifference or disappointment, or pique, is already hard at work in the party of progress, and that the process of disintegration has assailed even the staunchest Liberal constituencies. It remains to be seen whether the Cloture will attract serters back to the colours .- Daily

A CIRCUS DESTROYED BY FIRE. -- Gennett's permanent circus in Portsmouth was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The premises were occupied as a theatre of varieties. Several performing dogs were with difficulty saved, but the loss of theatrical properties alone is estimated at over £500. A number of adjoining houses also caught fire, and considerable damage was done.

THE PARCELS POST.

The Economist declares that the announcement made by Mr. Fawcett, that his proposals for the establishment of a parcels post have received the sanction of the Treasury, has been hailed throughout the country with the liveliest satisfaction:

It is true that one of the greatest difficulties, if not indeed the greatest difficulty, in the way of the institution of the new system has yet to be overcome. The consent of the railway companies to the carriage of parcels at the rates and on the conditions approved of by the Treasury has not yet been obtained; and without that consent the scheme cannot, of course, be carried into operation. In several ways our railway companies have of late been showing a desire to adapt them-selves better to the public requirements. They are realising more clearly that their own in-terests and those of the public are, to a large extent, identical—that what promotes the one furthers the other; and there is certainly no public want which it is in the power of the railways to satisfy more pressing than that of cheap and easy means of transmitting small parcels. Motives of self-interest, therefore, may prompt the railway companies to meet Mr. Fawcett's advances readily and liberally, while, if they should not, the fact that the Government has now taken the matter in hand is an earnest that much more vigorous action than has yet been employed will be used to overcome their opposition. On the whole, therefore, there is now good cause to hope that before long Mr. Fawcett will be able to announce that all difficulties in the way of the institution of the parcels post system have been overcome. He has shown such conspicuous energy and skill in extending the sphere of usefulness of the Post Office in other directions, that the utmost confidence in the success of this new effort of his will be felt. And much as his reputation has been in-creased by what he has already accomplished, it will undoubtedly be far more enhanced should he succeed in carrying to a favourable issue the work which so many have attempted, but found beyond their powers.

MUSIC.

The prospectus of the ensuing season of The prospectus of the ensuing season of Italian Opera at Covent Garden presents many features of interest. It is no longer issued in the name of Mr. Ernest Gye, but in that of the new "Royal Italian Opera (Limited)," the company formed for the purchase of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majosty's Theatre having already obtained such large support that the directors feel warranted in announcing the undertaking under its new appellation. It is understood that Italian opera will henceforth be given at that Italian opera will henceforth be given at that Italian opera will henceforth be given at Covent Garden alone, Mr. Mapleson taking charge of the interests of the company in America, and Mr. Ernest Gye giving it the benefit of his large experience and honourable reputation as managing director in England. Respecting the possible future of Italian Opera in London, when restricted to one theatre, there is at present no need to enter into any disquisitions, but it may be said at remarkably enterprising spirit, and that the arrangements are calculated to justify full confidence in the management. The list of sopranos is remarkably strong, including Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Albani, Mme. Sembrick, Mme. Fursch-Madier, and Mme. Valleria, in addition to Mme. Pauline Lucca. long a favourite with the British public, who will be sure to give her a hearty welcome, especially as there is reason to believe that her beautiful voice retains its pristine charm, while her vocalisation and acting have acquired the final polish which can only be acquired by prolonged stage-practice. Carmen she is said to be unrivalled, and announcement that she will appear in her splendid impersonation of Zelika in L'Africaine, will afford general gratification. The list of tenors is also attractive, including MM. Masini, Mierzwinsky, Frappolli, Vergnet, and Lestellier. The last-named artist comes with high credentials, and has recently competed successfully at the Royal Opera, Madrid, with Signor Gayarre, whose place he will take at Covent Garden.

Signor Cotogni, deservedly a favourite with English lovers of music, heads the list of barytones, and is supported by Signori Ughetti and Pandolfini, in addition to three new comers, MM. Bouhy, Devries, and Dufriche. The principal basses are MM. Gail-hard, Dauphin, Gresse, and De Rezké. Besides the artists above named, a large number of excellent vocalists will fill the minor soprano, tenor, and bass parts, and débuts will be made by a soprano (Mile. Olga Berghi), a tenor (M. Massart), and a contralto (Mile. Amélie Stahl), of all of whom report speaks ighly. The list of vocalists is completed by Mme. Trebelli, who has long and deservedly been a general favourite, and whose name adds strength to any operatic undertaking. A new première danseuse, Mlle. Adelina Gedda, will make her first appearance in England, and will be supported by the three clever Miles. Reuters. The conductors will be MM. Bevignani and Dupont, of whose sterling ability and untiring zeal it will be difficult to speak too highly. It will be learned with sincere regret that Signor Tagliafico, owing to ill-health, is forced to resign the post of stage-manager, which for several years he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to the management, and retires finally from the Royal Italian Opera, with which he had been connected for no less than thirty years. His place will be taken by M. Lapissida, the able stage-manager of the opera at Brussels. The band, led by that admirable violinist, Mr. J. T. Carrodus, will be nearly identical with that of last season, and only a few changes have been made in the list of choristers. Mr. Betjemann will continue to lead the ballets, which will be superintended by Mr. Hansen; Mr. Pittman will be organist, all the executive departments will be intrusted to experienced and efficient chiefs, and Mr. Edward Hall will retain the position in the "front of the house" which he is so well qualified to fill. When it is added that the "Director of Prirate Concerts" will be Sir Julius Benedict, it will be seen that efficiency in every depart-

ment has been secured. From the large repertory of sixty-two works belonging to the Royal Italian Opera, the selections will be made by the management, and three additions are promised: Velleda, by Lenepveu—a composer at present unknown in England—Boito's Mesistofile, and Bizet's Carmen. Whatever may be the merits of Velleda, there can be little doubt that the operas by Boito and Bizet will be heartily welcomed, the cast of Mefistofile in-cluding Mme. Albani, Mme. Trebelli, M. Bouhy, and Signor Masini. It is also an-nounced that, "if time should permit," M. Massenet's Erodiade, which has been very successful at Brussels and in Italy, and said to be greatly superior to his Re di Lahore, will be produced. In its present shape, with John the Baptist making love to Salomé, it could not be tolerated on the English stage, and it is difficult to see how it can be made presentable. An entirely new version of the absurd libretto hitherto attached to Mozart's Il Flauto Magico is also promised, and we believe it is likely that his Nozze di Figaro may be produced with a remarkably strong cast, including Mme. Albani as the Countess, Mme. Sembrich as Susanna, and Mme. Pauline Lucca as Cherubino. The strength of the company is such that we may hope for other equally attractive combinations. The Floral Hall Concerts will be continued as usual, and the season will commence on Tuesday, April 18th. That it may be attended with signal success will be the wish of every lover of music. - Observer.

The School for Scandal has passed the fiftieth night of its present revival at the Vaudeville, and shows as yet but few signs of having exhausted its attractions. Sheridan's comedy, indeed, is one which bears seeing over and over again, and gives fresh pleasures to those familiar with it, even when it is represented by a company far less able and less evenly balanced than that engaged for the production by Mr. Thorne. Moreover, special character has, in accordance with the taste of the day, been given to the revival in the richness and elaboration of its solid stage furniture and in the costly care which has been taken to realise for us in every detail the fashion of a bygone day. Whilst such impersonations as the well known Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. Farren, the Charles Surface of Mr. Henry Neville, and the Crabtree of Mr. Thorne retain all their old merits, practice has now materially helped more tentative efforts like Miss Cavendish's Lady Teazle, and Mr. Archer's Joseph Surface, on the road towards perfection. It is understood that Mr. Thorne has in contemplation, if not in actual preparation, the revival of other stan-dard comedies, and these, if they are pre-sented on anything like the scale of *The* School for Scandal, cannot fail to command attention. - Observer.

There has been no important novelty pro-duced during the week, but several variations of programme have to be noticed. The pro-longed career of the Drury-Lane Christmas Annual of Robinson Crusos terminated on Saturday evening after a triumphant run extending to one hundred and twenty-five representations. Ours will be played at the Haymarket for the last time this week. A special morning performance of *Hamlet*, with Mr. Lyon as the Danish Prince, took place on Thursday. *Romeo and Juliet* is attracting a very numerous audience at the Lycoum.

The Lights o' London continue a brilliant career
at the Princess's Theatre. The extravaganza of Aladdin has been removed from the Gaiety programme to make way for a revival of The Forty Thieves, Mr. Reece's popular burlesque being again supported by Miss E. Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, Mr. Terry, Mr. Royce, Mr. Squire, and Mr. Dallas. The comic trio by children is retained, and the decorative accessories and gay costumes are restored to more than former brilliancy. The Squire remains the attraction at the St. James's. The comic opera of Manola is growing in popularity at the Strand. The last nights of The Colonel are announced at the Prince of Wales's. Mankind remains at the Globe. Meg's Diversion and Pluto have been repeated at the Royalty. The Opera Comique has an allur-ring programme composed of Mr. Sims's merry, farcical comedy of Mother-in-Law and the mythological burlesque of Vulcan, in which feminine fascinations are so prominently conspicuous. The amusing farcical comedy of Fourteen Days is filling the Criterion. Mr. J. L. Toole is drawing large audiences at Toole's Theatre with Auntie and The Birthplace of Podgers. The Savoy is still running Patience. The Avenue Theatre finds an unbated attraction in Madame Favart. The final representation of The Green Lanes of England are announced at the Surrey. At the Standard Mr. W. S. Gilbert's eccentric comedy of Engaged has been represented by a company specially selected. One Touch of Nature has preceded the comedy. The Britannia has repeated Proof, with The Sea is England's Glory as an after piece.

Mr. David James will play his original part

of Perkyn Middlewick, in Our Boys, with a specially-selected company, under the manage-ment of Mr. William Duck, at the Standard Theatre, for one month, commencing May 1st.

VANITY FAIRINGS. What makes the Duke of Westminster's marriage somewhat remarkable is that, although there is no blood relationship what-ever between the bride and the bridegroom, there is already between them a connection by marriage. Miss Cavendish's eldest brother Captain Cavendish, married the Duke's daughter, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, upwards of four years ago, and has a son, Charles William Hugh, by her, now three years and a-half old. Captain Cavendish will therefore become the brother-in-law of his father-inlaw; his son, Charles William Hugh, will ome the nephew of his own grandfather; and any son born of the Duke's second mar-riage will be at once the brother and the nephew of Lady Beatrice Cavendish. Duke will become the uncle of his grandson, and the brother-in-law of his own daughter, and thus in a sense he will be his own son. The real reason why the Garter vacated by the death of Lord Beaconsfield has not yet been bestowed on any other person is that her Majesty the Queen, with a feeling that does her honour, has determined not to dis-pose of it until a full year has elapsed from Lord Beaconsfield's death; and as this took

place on the 19th of April last year, no new

Knight will be created in his place until the

20th of April of the present year. I have good reason to believe that this Garter will be offered to Lord Derby; and I have some reason to believe that he will decline it. Lord Sefton's claims and desires may possibly in that event be considered. I am not in the least grateful to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for his determination to make an earthquake at Hyde Park Corner. The alleged "block" there is all moonshine. It simply does not exist. There is indeed occasionally a momentary crowding of vehicles there, bu it is only for an hour at most in the afternoon during the season, and it is never very great or a serious impediment to traffic. I object much, also, to the scheme of making there a great place which simply confuses traffic and adds to its dangers; I object still more to taking down the Duke of Wellington's statue and most of all I object to putting it up again. What is really wanted, and what would be the greatest possible boon to Londoners, is that Constitution Hill should be opened to cabs and carriages, together with the Mall and the road thence to Storey's Gate. This would save over a mile of distance between Hyde Park Corner and the Houses of Parliament, and there can be no possible objection to it on behalf of the Queen, inasmuch as her Majesty has practically given up all idea of ever living in Buckingham Palace. But this would be a real thing to do—wherefore Mr.

which he proposes is a mere sham thing—and therefore he does it. It is the custom of a certain number of the undergraduates at Trinity College, Dublin, to share a common sitting-room between two each of the partners having a bed-room opening out of it. Two young gentlemen who lived together as above described returned to their home after celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day. Their minds were of St. Patrick's Day. Their minds were rather mixed, and the consequence was that they both entered the same bed-room, and subsequently the same bed. The second to enter the bed, finding it was occupied, shouted to his friend, "There's a fellow in my bed." Says number one, "There's a fellow in mine, "Kick him out." "Kick him out," says number two. So they kicked. After some kicking one of them triumphantly called out, "I've kicked my fellow out." A voice answered from the floor, "You're luckier than I am, for my fellow has kicked me out."

Shaw-Lefevre does not even attempt it. That

The opening of Lansdowne House is an event of some moment to Society. So fine a mansion for receptions, tenanted by such wealthy and noble owners, only requires ju-dicious hospitality to make it the most popular private resort in London, and the hope is entertained and loudly expressed that Lady Rosebery will ferm a regular Saturday salon, after the fashion of Lady Palmerston. London is sadly in want of some leaders of Society, and of a salon where politics and pleasure can and of a salon where politics and pleasure can equally be discussed and enjoyed.

I don't know which makes me more angry,

the vulgar impertinence of the Stanley-atreet temperance folk of Manchester or the modest gentleness of Alfred Tennyson. He writes a poem in which he mentions the drinking of toasts, and they write him a portentous lecture on temperance. His son Hallam replies in a tone of apologetic explanation. Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. R. D. Shelton, and R. Cottam have been formed into a committee to prepare a memorial to the Queen about something or other that's or their midd and war. thing or other that's on their minds and won't let them have a wink of sleep of nights. For my part I am ashamed to own that I could go on enjoying life even if this illustrious three confined their illustriousness to the whole-

some obscurity of Stanley-street, Manchester. I do not hear of much enterprise at present in the way of coaching. The only road coach which has been running through the winter is the one between London and Oatlands Park; but that will stop, and the proprietors, Messrs. Selby and Dixon, will, during the spring and summer, run it between Piccadilly and Virginia Water. Lord Aveland and Mr. Sheather have arranged to run their Dorking coach as last year; and Captain Hargreaves will start a coach for Portsmouth. This is a long journey, but it is not the first time that Captain Hargreaves has tried the experiment, and he deserves much credit for his pluck. The Guildford coach, of which Mr. Shoolbred is still the proprietor, will not begin running until the 22nd of the month; and no date has yet been fixed for the Windsor coach, though it is quite certain that there will be one .- Vanity Fair.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

"It is rumoured," the Athenxum says, "whether correctly or not we cannot say, that Mr. Cross has abandoned the idea of

writing a biography of George Eliot."

The volume on Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, which has been written for Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s series of "English Philosophers," by Prof. Fowler, the recently elected President of Corpus Christi College, will appear shortly. Amongst its distinctive features will be a much more complete life of the third Earl of Shaftesbury and a more dethe third Earl of Shaftesbury, and a more de-tailed account of the history of his writings than have hitherto been published.

The British Quarterly Review for April will contain an article on "Democracy in France in 1882," by Dr. Pressensé. Mr. Spencer's new work, " Political Insti-

tutions" (part V. of the "Principles of Socio-logy"), will be out before Easter. We (Athenxum) are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Spencer is going to lecture during his tour in the United States. He has positively declined proposals made to him to do so.

It is reported that Mr. Goldwin Smith will write the life of the late Dr. Rolleston.

"Faith, Hope, and Charity," is the title of a new novel by Anna Lisle, the author of "Self and Self-Sacrifice," etc., which will be published shortly by Messrs. Groombridge

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Company have just published Part I. of a re-issue of their "Bible Educator," edited by the

Very Rev. Dean Plumptre.

Readers of Mr. Green's remarkable volume on "The Making of England" will be glad to hear that he is now working at a continuation of it, much of which is already in type. This second volume, which it is hoped may appear during the present year, will be called "England and the Northmen," and will carry the story down to the period of the Norman

Conquest.—Athenzum.
One of the latest additions to the "People's Edition" of sixpenny productions, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Company, is the "Arabian Nights," illustrated by Messrs. Millais, Tenniel, and Watson.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall are preparing a popular edition of the "Letters of Charles Dickens," to be chronologically arranged. It will be carefully revised and corrected, and a few additional letters will be given. Mr. E. Walford is going to bring out a revised edition of his "Londoniana," with additional chapters. One of these will treat of

the old breweries of Southwark, another of the Cromwellian Museum at Hackney. Mr. James Britten has undertaken to edit the volume of early treatises on Plants and Herbs, which the Early-English Text Society

has long had on its list. A detailed account of the bells in all the old parish churches of Gloucestershire, their founders, inscriptions, etc., with more than one hundred illustrations, will shortly be published by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe,

Mr. Edward Jenkins's "Jobson's Enemies," the publication of which in parts was sus-pended owing to the author's ill health, is now completed, and will soon appear in several volumes. Mr. Jenkins is engaged upon another work, which will appear simul-taneously in this country, the United States,

Austria, and France. Mr. Charles Reade, whose labours during the past three years have been interrupted by bereavement and sickness, is about to contribute a series of stories to Life, the first of which will appear on May 4th. The stories will be illustrated by well-known artists.

Mr. William Smith proposes to publish in October next a third volume of "Old York-bire".

shire." It will contain articles on Yorkshire abbeys, antiquities, artists, authors, battles, eccentric characters, generals, heroes, MSS. moors, poets, religious houses, wills, worthies, and an original article on "East Keswick." A work, entitled "Personal Recollections of an Irish National Journalist," is announced to make its appearance shortly. The author is Mr. Richard Pigott, late proprietor and editor of the Irishman and the Flag of Ireland. As Mr. Pigott has had experience in the various revolutionary movements and agitations in Ireland during the past forty years, his "recollections" may be expected to

be of more than ordinary interest.

It is proposed to sanction the foundation of a new class of institutions at Cambridge, under the title of Public Hostels, which are to be neither colleges nor simply lodging-houses. They must be under the headship of a mem-They must be under the headship of a member of the Senate, and possess a duly constituted governing body. In most respects students residing in such public hostels will have similar privileges to member of colleges. Graces of the Senate are to recognise each public hostel, and the privilege of recognition may be withdrawn on sufficient grounds, such as change of management or inefficiency

Mr. Ranyard, who is going to Egypt to observe the eclipse of May 17th, takes with him the camera of thirteen inches aperture which hetook to the American eclipse in 1878, besides cameras of eight inches and five and a half inches aperture and eight feet six focal length, with smaller spectroscopic cameras.

The party in Egypt will probably consist of Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, U.S., M. Thollon, of Nice, Mr. Lockyer, Captain Abney, and Mr. Black. Mr. Lockyer and Capt. Abney have expliced for a grant from Capt. Abney have applied for a grant from the Royal Society fund. M. Thollon goes out at the expense of M. Bischoffsheim, Parls, who has chartered a special steamer from Cairo up the Nile. He also sends out a French photographer to assist M. Thollon, and has invited Mr. Ranyard, when in Egypt, as it their party as a guest.—Athensum to join their party as a guest.—Athenæum.
The Academy hears that Dr. J. R. M.
Robertson, who has already been engaged in scientific exploration in Queensland, will leave England almost immediately for the Gulf of Carpentaria, with the view of making an extended exploration in that region and Northern Australia generally.

Northern Australia generally.

Mr. Clement L. Wragge was presented at the general meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society with their gold medal in recognition of his services in connexion with Ben Nevis observations. Mr. Buchan also read a paper on these observations, with more special reference to the weather forecasts.

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Great Britain. LONDON, APRIL 16-17, 1882.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES. An extract from the London Gazette shows that a change announced in Parliament last March is now completed. As Lord Northbrook explained to the Peers and Mr. Trevelyan to the Commons, Mr. George W. Rendel, a partner in Sir William Armstrong's Elswick firm, has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Another seat at the Board has also been assigned, according to the arrangement then indicated, to Rear-Admiral Brandreth, the Controller. Admiral Brandreth's fitness for the elevation has been demonstrated in the ordinary duties of his office. Membership of the Admiralty Board will not alter the functions he already discharges. When the Board assembles the deliberation on topics within his jurisdiction he has enjoyed the right hitherto of attending and defending his own measures or combating innovations. Before the revolution at the Admiralty of 1872 the Controller occupied a seat for all purposes. The old usage in that respect is now resumed. As the Board seldom meets for general conferences, the main effect of the return to the ancient practice will be some augmentation in the rank and authority attaching to the Controller's character. Useful as that increase may indirectly prove, it would scarcely have been ground enough for the issue of a new Commission. But as Lord Northbrook intimated in the House of Lords, Admiral Brandreth's promotion was a necessary consequence of the nomination of Mr. Rendel. The Controller is responsible for the materiel of the navy. Mr. Rendel has been placed on the Board for the express object of aiding the Controller by the co-operation of one possessed of "special mechanical and engineering knowledge, as well as administrative experience in the superintendence of large private establishments." Admiral Brandreth as Controller remains primarily answerable to the First Lord, and through him to the Queen and Parliament. nim to the Queen and Parliament. A manifest inconsistency would have resulted from leaving the Controller in apparent charge, while degrading his post in the eyes of the service by letting him stand outside while his coadjutor was admitted to the inner councils of the Depart-The real effect of Mr. Rendel's appointment, balanced thus by an addition to the titular dignity of the office of Controller, is, as Lord Northbrook declared last month, to "strengthen. rather than diminish, the powers which the Controller wields. The matériel has had no regular representative at the Board. Of the total number of seats its representatives will henceforth hold a third part. The concession marks an essential modification in the estimate of the relative importance of the constituents of a modern navy. The officers and crews which man the navy must always be the principal care of the Admiralty. Formerly, however, they were supposed to be virtually its sole care. A theory prevailed, which facts helped to justify, that improvements in shipbuilding and equipment mattered little, provided British sailors kept stout hearts and arms and shrewd heads. At present the comparative value of hulls and rmour and ordnance has risen nearly to a level with that of the personnel itself. Nothing demonstrates more vividly the slow movement of official ideas than that, although the slow truth has been recognized for a whole generation as a doctrine. the Board of Admiralty has continued up to this date without a single member distinctly charged with the supervision of the very keystone of the arch of British naval supremacy. A partner in Messrs. John Thornycroft's firm, writing to us on Saturday upon precautions against the fatalities from collisions at sea, taunted his countrymen with a foreign saying, that it takes ten years to introduce any great improvement in England. He might have enlarged the period had he instanced the years it has taken to convince statesmen that the extraordinary mechanical and engineering problems to be encountered before a war ship is ready for action require some more special training than party politics for their solution. A view would seem to have been current that business men professionally versed in the affair in hand may make competent critics and even subordinates, but that for actual administrative decision technical education is a positive disqualification. Parliament has never been without members accustomed to the determination of questions vital to the naval interests of the empire. If party and professional jealousies forbade their presence within the sanctuary at White-hall, the country has all the time been absolutely running over with the highest constructive and engineering genius, only waiting an invitation to devote itself to patriotic labours, to which no such objection could possibly apply. The reconstituted Admiralty Board excuses a hope that the self-denying ordinance is at last repealed by which naval administration has refused to avail itself of the wealth of skill and capacity for the effective performance of its peculiar work which has

been lying profusely scattered around.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Brassey

to the post in a Department he has

sedulously as an amateur qualified him-

self to fill, instead of one for which he

would have had no especial aptitude, might have been a happy accident. Followed by

the selection of Mr. Rendel for another

Civil lordship, it is a coincidence which looks like a return to principles of common sense in public life.—Times.

Irish gaols has acquired new interest, if not fresh importance, by the temporary release of Mr. Parnell. We are not now speaking of those persons who are de-tained under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being concerned as principals in crimes of violence. It would be highly desirable if some more open form of investigation could be made into the truth of the charges brought against these men, and into the value of the evidence on which they are confined. But those who were arrested because they were supposed to be guilty of treason, or some other poli-tical offence, are in a different category, and their case, as it seems to us, is more urgent. At the head of this list are the three members of Parliament, Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly. Mr. William O'Brien, the Editor of United Ireland, was, we are glad to know, released from Kilmainham on Saturday, after an imprisonment of six months. It would be rash to conclude that by entering into negotiations with the Government Mr. Parnell had abandoned his irreconcilable attitude. But it is for the Cabinet very seriously to reflect on the question what is to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is one of the hopeful symptoms in a very serious case that within the last few days two of the most extreme politicians among Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Metge, have deplored and condemned in manly and outspoken language the deeds of violence and bloodshed of which Ireland has so much reason to be ashamed. Moreover, it must now be admitted that the imprisonment of Mr Parnell and his colleagues is doing no good. There is no longer any danger of tenants being prevented by intimidation from applying to the Land Courts. There is, on the other hand, great danger of secret conspiracy taking the place of open agitation. Indeed, to say that there is

THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

The case of the political prisoners in

RUSSIANS, GERMANS, AND JEWS. The Frankfort correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night :--Questions of race have of late played so important a part in the politics of Germany and Eastern Europe generally that much stress has been laid on the appointment of M. de Giers as Russian Foreign Minister, he being generally reputed to be of German extraction. I may, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of correcting this impression. The family of M. de Giers is, I believe, of Swedish origin. The new Foreign Minister comes, however, immediately from Finland, although he is neither of Finnish, nor Slav, Russian race. Two of M. de Giers' brothers are in positions of standing in other Russian Ministries. Race antipathies in Germany and Russia

danger is to say too little. The process

has begun, and agrarian crimes in Ireland

are now of a more deadly and more

deliberate kind than they were a year ago.

Some better plan than promiscuous arrests

on more or less justifiable suspicion will

have to be adopted if order is to be

restored. Respect for law is almost as

important as obedience to it, and that will

best be promoted by substituting proof

for surmise .- Daily News.

may be expected to lead to explosions and persecutions of more or less violence from time to time in the future. The Germans persecute the Jews. The Russians persecute the Jews and the Germans. The Teutons of the Fatherland are furious with the Russians for their conduct against persons of the German race, residents or settlers in the Empire of the Czar. They accuse the Russians, not only of barbarity, but also of black ingratitude. Is it not the Germans, they ask, who have ever been the civilisers of Russia? Precisely the same ground is taken by the Jews who are the victims of persecution in Germany. "Have the Germans," they ask, "ever reflected how much they owe to our race? Apart from the obligations connected with religion, have we Israelites not always been in the van of the promoters of intellectual and material progress? And does not our present position as proprietors of almost all the greatest German journals and as the leading bankers and financiers afford some proof of our claims to a certain kind of superiority?

Although for the moment the persec spirit is not active or acute either in Russia or Germany, my observation is that the antipathies of race I have referred to are deeply rooted in very large sections of the populations of the two Empires. The native Russian is being taught by the Panslavists to abhor all "Western civilisation," and to have the German as its chief representative in Russia. The Germans are told in so many words—"You are intruders here just as much as the Jews. We don't want you. pathies of race I have referred to are deeply Your civilisation and pretended superiority of race have enabled you to do little more than plunder and suck the life's blood of our too easy-going, good-natured Russians. So far from being grateful for your Western civilisation, we only regard you as the 'Heathens of the West.'"

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SATURDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked

and drove this morning. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Capt. Waller, arrived at the Castle at 20 minutes to 7 p.m., yesterday, from Paris. The Hon. Victor Spencer had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Canon of Canterbury, preached the sermon. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen to-day and remained to visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has luncheon. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour in

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Satur-Prince Leopold arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon by the London and Chatham special boat the Samphire, Captain Dane. The vessel left Calais shortly before two o'clock. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Captain Morgan, R.N., London and Chatham Marine Superintendent, and put alongside the Admiralty Pier at 3.25, just after the arrival of the Calais. Doubres. the arrival of the Calais Douvres. There was the arrival of the Calais Douvres. There was a large muster of the public on the pier to witness the landing of his Royal Highness, who was received by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, R.N., and Lieutenant Frere, A.D.C. A short time elapsed after the arrival of the boat before the Prince came on shore. When he passed up the gangway it was seen he was still suffering considerably from lameness, and he had to resort to the use of crutches to enable him to reach the train. Considering his rough pasreach the train. Considering his rough passage, and his illness during his short visit to the Continent, the Prince was looking remarkably well. Ample railway facilities were

offered for him to reach his destination.

The Duke, immediately after he arrival at Windsor, drove to the Castle to visit the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Princess

Helen and her parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will, it is expected, arrive at Windsor on Tuesday next week, and the King and Queen of Holland on the following day. The Queen's guests at the wedding will, it is understood, likewise include the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck. the daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Grand Duke and Duchess of Meckelenburg and their son, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will also at-tend the marriage, and their Royal Hightend the marriage, and their Royal right-nesses will receive a number of visitors at Cumberland Lodge during the rejoicings. Since the return of the Queen to Windsor Castle most of the arrangements for the nup-tials of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont have been settled, and the officials in the Lord Chamberlain's department, under the Earl of Kenmare and he Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., are now busily engaged in carrying out the prepara-tions for the coremonial, which is to take place next Thursday week at St. George's Chapel. The marriage is expected to take The Duke and Duchess of Albany, at the close of the wedding festivities, will probably leave the Castle about four o'clock in the afternoon for Claremont House, which has already been prepared for their reception

The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, has returned to Belgrave-square from Ire-

The Countess of Warwick, Lord and Lady Elcho, and Captain Hon. Frederick W. Charteris, R.N., are staying with the Earl and Countess of Wemyss at Gosford House,

near Haddington. Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have arrived at 39, Lowndes-street, from the Continent.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, re-turned to his house in Hamilton-place from Dublin on Friday night. Lord Carew has left the Alexandra Hotel. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ingilby have eft their residence in Hereford-gardens for

Sir Astley and Lady Cooper and family have arrived at 106, Eaton-square, for the

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Irving's acting edition of Romeo and Juliel, as now being performed at the Lyceum, has been published by the Chiswick Press.

Sir Alfred Lyall has in the press a volume

of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social."
We (Athenæum) regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet. He has been under medical treatment for several weeks, and is quite unable to attend to the correspondence which reaches him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester which reaches has just presented to the corporation of that city a portrait of Mr. Waugh painted by Mr. Percy. In a letter to the corporation asking Percy. In a letter to the corporation asking acceptance of the picture, Mr. Wilkinson says:—"It is fitting that the municipality of Manchester should possess a portrait of this man of genius, whose name will descend to posterity, honoured not here only, but whereever Lancashire people make their homes.

The interest in the sacred books of the East is spreading. We hear from Calcutta of a translation of the Koran into Bengali being published by Bhai Grish Ghuader Sen. The Moulevis in Culcutta speak well of it, and youch for the accuracy of the translation. Messrs. Chapman and Hall have a new work in the press upon household economy, entitled "How to Live on nothing," which is intended to teach how much that is now thrown away in every household can b

The volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey on special occasions, which is about to be published by Mr. Murray, will include the discourses occasioned by the deaths of Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, the Princess Alice, Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, and others. Mr. Gallenga, in his new work, entitled 'A Summer Holiday in Russia," has devoted

considerable attention to the Jewish question. The work will contain chapters on Odessa Kieff, and Warsaw, to each of which the author will add an appendix recording his views on the subject of the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in those cities.

The ceremony of re-opening the Birmingham Free Library, which was destroyed by fire three years ago, has been appointed for the 1st of June. Mr. Bright has consented to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Egmont Hake's new work, "Flatterin

Mr. Egmont Hake's new work, "Flattering Tales," is in the press, and will be published in a few days by Messrs. Remington and Co.; as will also be "Songs and Rhymes." by Mr. Walter H. Pollock, and "Poets' Walk," by Mr. Mowbray Morris. The same firm will issue next month the "Life and Letters of Berlioz," translated from the French by Mr. H. Mainwaring Dunstan, and the following novels: "A Royal Amour," by Mr. R. Davey; "Tempted of the Devil," by the author of "A Fallen Angel," and "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century," by the Rev.

Augustus K. B. Granville.

According to the Academy, Mr. Edwin W Streeter has been engaged for many years in collecting materials for something like an au-thoritative history of the world's famous diamonds. In collaboration with Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. A. H. Keane (an Oriental scholar), he has completed a volume, entitled "The Great Diamonds of the World." In addition to the literary alliance just men-tioned, Mr. Streeter has had the honour to tioned, Mr. Streeter has had the honour to have had the manuscript of the chapter on the "Koh-i-Nur" graciously read by the Queen, and those on "The Pitt," "The Eugénie," and other stones revised and corrected by her Majesty the Empress Eugenie. The Ministers and Ambassadors of severa European Courts have contributed valuable

Information.

The Jubilee Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Worcester, on August 8 11. The president-elect is Dr.

William Strange, senior physician to the General Infirmary, Worcester.

The Academy regrets to hear that the Treasury seem disposed to fetter with annoying conditions the proposed public grant of £5,000 towards the Eira search expedition. t is to be hoped that they will not persevere, or the disagreeable spectacle may be seen of an expedition only associated with the nation through the Royal Geographical Society. Nine cases have arrived at the British Mu-

seum from Bagdad, containing contract tablets of the later Babylonian period found at Abu

Habba or Sippara.

The Athenaum says:—The exhibition ma-The Atherwam says:—The exhibition ma-nia has made way in Constantinople. The first modest attempt was made in 1880 by two English visitors, Miss Sharpe and Miss Colville. This succeeded, and last year the A B C Club was formed and a larger exhibition held, as we mentioned in the Athenxum.
A considerable balance remaining over, the
A B C Club has grown into the Art Club. A B C Club has grown into the Art Club with the Earl of Dufferin as president. This year's exhibition is to have three galleries one of contemporary works, one of loan paintings, and the third of miscellaneous works of

Oriental art.

No place in the habitable world is equal to Mexico for floral treasures. All the year round the gardens are full of exquisite blossoms laden with fragrance. Even on the coldest day in this mild tropical climate, Indians may be seen seated on the side walks with their baskets of flowers, which they sell for a mere trifle. Roses, heliotrope, violets, geraniums, heartsease, pinks, and a number of less-known flowers, are there in profusion. For a bouquet of beautiful flowers, which

would fetch five or six dollars in New York, but 20 cents are asked; and in the flower season, for six and a quarter cents enough may be bought to decorate an ordinary-sized

oom.-Land and Water.
Mr. Watt, of Kierfold House, Sandwick, has discovered in his own parish a large specimen of the prehistoric brough, or round tower. The walls are massive, being from 10 to 15 feet broad and from 10 to 15 feet high. An underground passage, supposed to lead to a cave, has been explored for about 50 feet. his is the first specimen found in the Orkney

The private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy takes place on the 28th inst., and the exhibition will be open to the public on the following Monday.

on the following Monday.

The Fine Art Society, 148, New Bondstreet, propose to hold an exhibition of the works of Mr. D. G. Rossetti at once (similar to the Millais exhibition which was held last year), and they invite the co-operation of possessors of important examples of Mr.

Many persons will be sorry to hear that Chiswick Church, the parish church, of Ho-garth and many men and women of note, the ody of which is composed of fine red brick and is partly covered with names cut there, is to be "restored." Mr. Pearson will be the operator. A new chancel was added some years ago, and has been utilized in the usual way from that time. The tower has been al-ready practically rebuilt. The old church at Hammersmith, a late and somewhat clumsy building, but not without merit and convenience, is to be abolished in the most unneces sary manner, and all its historical associations cast to the winds. Mr. J. P. Seddon will perform this feat. It is said that Hammer-smith Church must be destroyed in order to accommodate a large congregration in a larger building. The fact is the old church is now rarely more than half filled. A chancel

now rarely more than half lined. A chancel is indispensable, it is said.—Athenxum.

Another relic of old London is about to pass away. Stockwell-park House, in Stockwell-road, an old and fine mansion, of Queen Anne's time, has been put lately up to auction and ld, along with its Italian garden, lawn, and kitchen garden, which presented many of the same features as that of the Trade-scants at Lambeth. They occupy about four acres, and are studded with cedars, chestnuts, hollies, and other evergreens, the great size attained by several of them proving their venerable age. The house, like most of the mansions of the time, is built of fine red bricks, but of late has been covered with stucco, and the oak panelling of the rooms, staircases, and passages inside has been painted white. Over the front entrance are the arms of the Angell family, to whom the estate belonged, nd who gave their name to Angell Town at With the arms of Angell are impaled those of Sir John Gresham, a near re-ative of Sir Thomas Gresham. The old iron gates which divided the Italian from the kitchen garden were very fine specimens of scrolled ironwork. The house will be pulled down very shortly, when the site will be utilized for building purposes.

THE SUNDERLAND LIBRARY.

The sale of the second portion of the Sun-derland Library begins on Monday afternoon, and will be continued for several days. The third and fourth portions will have their turn later in the year, and then it will have taken twelve months to disperse the magnificent collection formed in as many years by Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland. The probably realise such enormous sums as the first. There is in it no such commanding collection, from the bibliophile's point of view, as the series of Bibles and the Boc-caccios of the first sale; but it is still rich in precious and rare books. The series of Ciceros, the Chronicles of France, Spain, and Portugal, the long list of rare Dante editions, the splendid collection of books and tracts relating to French affairs from 1563 to 1663, the innumerable first editions of classical and ecclesiastical authors—these alone would be enough to make any ordinary sale famous. Of manuscripts there are only two of any importance. One is a palimpsest copy of the Gospels, in uncial characters pronounced to be of the eighth century, of which, however, only certain fragments can be deciphered and the other is a very fine fifteenth-century manuscript of the "Inferno," with Guidor Pisana's commentary, beautifully written and beautifully bound in that mellowed crimson morocco so soothing to the col-lector's taste. Among the books on vellum, of which there are fifty-eight in the whole library, there are some to be sold next week, which may be trusted to make good seconds in point of price to the sensations of the December sale, the "De Civitate Dei" of 1475 and the Fust and Schoiffer's Bible of 1462. The editio princeps of Aulus Gellius, printed on vellum at Rome in 1469, is in every sense a beautiful book, finely printed, finely bound, and well-preserved. The keenest competition of the sale will probably centre round it. Besides, there are some attractive little Ciceros on vellum, two printed by Jenson, in 1470 and 1472, three by the Aldi, and one by Fust and The whole collection of Ciceros is one of the features of the library. It takes up more than 300 entries of the catalogue, and more than 300 entries of the catalogue, and includes, "perhaps without exception, every edition, either of the collected or separate works, published up to the end of the reign of George I." Cicero collecting must have been a special mania with Lord Sunderland. Under the head of "Chronicles" we find the probably unique "Cronica del Rey Don Redrigo" of 1499, an edition unknown to Ticknor or Southey or any of the biblio-Ticknor or Southey or any of the biblio-graphers. But its value for the collector's purposes is a good deal spoiled by its com-mon modern binding and the merciless way n which it has been cut down. There is a fair show of other Spanish Chroniclers, in-cluding a "Cronica del Cid," with the signature of Stephen Baluze on the title-page; the Chronicles of Saint Ferdinand, Alfonso the Learned, Sancho the Brave, and Ferdinand the Summoned, bound together in one volume; and Ramon Muntaner's vivid chronicle of a striking king—James I. of Aragon, Majorca, and Valencia. The "Chroniques de France" are represented by two edi-tions, of which the second is unusually fine and perfect. There are thirteen editions and translations of Commines, including the editio princeps and the Elzevir of 1648a beautiful little book, very slightly cut down, and bound in old yellow morocco the Spanish translation with interesting addi-tions published at Antwerp in 1643. The Dantes include eight editions of the "Com-media" before 1500, most of them both fine and rare. Among the miscellaneous Spanish books we notice one of the early editions of the two well-known dialogues by Juan and Alfonso de Valdes, the "Dialogo de Mercurio y Caron," and the dialogue on the sack of Rome in 1527. Both are wrongly attributed nome in 1521. Both are wrongly attributed in the catalogue to "Jean" do Valdes. The first, however, is by Juan, the second by Alfonso, and both rank among the rarest and the most spirited of sixteenth century pamthe most spirited of sixteenth century pam-phlets. Juan is now much better known than Alfonso, but in his day Alfonso was by far the more important man of the two. He was se-cretary to Charles V., and the intimate friend and warm champion of Erasmus. It was he who had the sense to say when Luther's books were burned at Worms in 1521 that what men were witnessing was "not the end but the beginning of a tragedy," and his dia-logue on the sack of Rome was an energetic

defence of the empire and a stirring attack

upon the vices and corruption of the sacred

city. The exhaustive collection of books and tracts relating to France from 1563 to 1663

gives us some inkling of what we may expect

when the English tracts and pamphlets from

must bring these jottings to an end.

have said enough to show that, although next week's sale will not be so exceptional or so productive as that held in December, it will be still full of interest to the book-buying public .- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Sheriff of Surrey:—Whitehall, 16th April, 1882. Sir,—The Minister of the United States having communicated to the Secretary of State the earnest wish of the President that the respite correct Heavy Learner Le granted to the convict George Henry Lamson, now in the Prison at Wandsworth, should be further extended in order to give time for the consideration of certain documents, a portion of which have not arrived, but which are now on their way from America, I am to signify to you the Queen's commands that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon the said George Henry Lamson be further respited until Friday, the 28th day of April instant. You will, at the same time that the prisoner is informed of this extension of the present respite, take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the Secretary of State, either from England or America, affords any justifi-

from England or America, allords any justification for advising any interference with the sentence of the law. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed), W. V. HARCOURT.

The news of the respite was communicated to the convict during the course of the day. Intimation of the fact was also forwarded to the American Minister, Mr. Lowell, and to Mr. A.W. Milles the agreements solicities. Mr. A. W. Mills, the prisoner's solicitor.
The latter, however, is out of town, and the
news will not reach him before this morning.
The Daily News observes:—The renewed respite granted to the convict Lamson by the Home Secretary logically follows from the course already taken. Sir William Harcourt directs the High Sheriff of Surrey to inform the prisoner that unless fresh facts are forth-coming the execution will take place, for that the evidence already forwarded to the Home Office furnishes no ground for interfering with the sentence of the law. This second delay is ordered in consequence of a request from the President of the United States, conveyed through the American Minister in London. To recognise the right of the President to interfere with the administration of Engglish law would be, in our opinion, a very grave error indeed. Of course it may be said that Sir William Harcoure's compliance is merely an act of international courtesy and the statement that it will not be repeated may be quoted as depriving it of any effect as a precedent. But Sir William Harcourt is of opinion that the convict's insanity has not been proved by the facts already published, and few impartial persons will disagree with him. The further testimony now on its way from America is not alleged to be of a different kind, nor is it probable that Lamon's friends would have kept back the strongest part of their case till the last moment, which might well have been too late. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the convict's sentence would have been further respited till the 28th if the Government of the United States had not interposed. If this be so, a very mischievous principle has been

BURNING OF AN OPERA HOUSE. At an early hour on Sunday morning the Temple Opera-house, Bolton, one of the largest provincial theatres in England, was totally destroyed by fire. The building is situated in Dawes-street, in the very centre of the town, and was formerly known as the Temple Mill. About five years ago it was converted into a theatre, and was opened on the 20th of October, 1877, under the manage-ment of Mr. J. P. Weston. Since that time the place has undergone many vicissitudes, the place has undergone many vicusitudes, eventually becoming the property of Mr. George Hemingway, maltster, Lightoliffe, Halifax, by whom last year it was let on lease to Mr. Charles Majilton, a well-known groto Mr. Charles Majiton, a well-known grotesque actor. After spending about £700 in altering and decorating the building Mr. Majiton opened it on Christmas-eve. Last week the theatre was occupied by the travelling company of Mr. Charles Dornton, who produced The Two Orphans. The theatre was 45 yards long by 35 yards broad, and before its adaptation as a place of amusement was seven stories high. It contained a pit, lower circle, dress circle, balcony, and lery, and was capable of accommodating between 6,000 and 7,000 persons. The performance on Saturday night was con-cluded about half-past ten, and for some time afterwards Mr. Dornton and his company were engaged in packing up their wardrobe, the whole of which was carted from the building by half-nest 11. At that time there were no signs of fire, but in less than three-quarters of an hour afterwards Mr. A. Passmore, manager to the lessee of the theatre, who was seated in his house adjoining the theatre, was informed that the theatre was on fire. Opening a door and looking across the stage, he discovered that the balcony opposite was in flames. Information was immediately conflames. Information was veyed to the Corporation fire-engine house, and in a few minutes the brigade were upon the spot and had ten jets of water playing. From the very first, however, there was no hope of saving the building, owing to the combustible nature of its contents. combustible nature of its contents. The flames spread with great rapidity, and by 1 o'clock the roof fell in, followed quickly afterwards by the gallery, balcony, and circles. These fell almost simultaneously into the pit, whence the flames shot up to the height of about a hundred shot up to the neight of about a hundred feet, illuminating the entire town and attracting to the scene thousands of people. Several private brigades attended, but their services were of little value. Against the west side of the building were arranged a number of carts laden with coal, belonging to the Atherton Coal Company, and several of these caught fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Nearly the whole of Mr. Majilton's furniture in the house occupied by his manager was destroyed, but tunately the house itself sustained little damage. A pianoforte and other musical instruments which had been left in the orchestra were burnt, and Mr. Majilton lost the whole of his properties. the whole of his properties except the limelight tanks, which were in an adjoining building. Mr. Majilton was at the time at Rochdale. He is a very heavy loser by the Rochdale. He is a very heavy loser by the fire, not being insured to the extent of a single penny. Mr. Hemingway, owner of the building, is partially insured. The damage is estimated at about £15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed, however, to have been caused by some one in the balcony throwing down a lighted match, which, falling through a crevice in the floor, set fire to a quantity of waste which had accumulated during the time the place was worked as a cotton mill.

CARDINAL MACCABE.

Telegraphing on Sunday night, the Rome This afternoon, at four, Cardinal Maccabe took possession of his titular church, Santa Sabina, before a large congregation of his fellow-countrymen. After an address of welcome by the Dean of Chapter, the Cardinal replied, saying he was greatly surprised at his elevation to the cardinalate, and utterly overwhelmed with the weight of obligation thus imposed on him. At the same time he expressed his gratification at the mark of favour the Pope had thereby conferred on Ireland, which he said was bound to Rome by the closest ties of tribulation and sorrow During the early Christian centuries, when the dust of Rome was drenched with the blood of the martyrs, Ireland, still shrouded Elizabeth to Anne come to be sold. But we must bring these jottings to an end. We

Church. But since these mists had been dispelled by the light of the true faith, who had always been in times of tribulation and persecution the Father of Ireland? To whom had she ever turned in her distress? To the had she ever turned in her distress? To the Sovereign Pontiff. Alluding to the historical traditions which clustered about the church they were assembled in, the Cardinal said it had been built by Celestin I., the Pope who sent Saint Patrick to Ireland, and that in the neighbouring monastery Saint Dominic had penned the letter recommending to Prince O'Donnell the Fathers who had so nobly and successfully carried on St. Patrick's work. Successfully carried on St. Patrick's work. Referring to the services rendered to Ireland by the Dominicans in more modern times, he by the Dominicans in more modern times, he spoke of Bishop Doyle, quoted by Mr. Gladstone in "Vaticanism" against the Papai claims to civil alleglance, as one of the glories of the order. The Cardinal closed by renewing his thanks to the Pops for the dignity conferred on him, and for the noble church assigned to him.

CLAIMANTS TO FORTUNES.

A Company, styling itself "the International Law Agency," avowedly established for the purpose of discovering heirs and next of kin, and recovering vast sums at present in Chancery, took offices at Burlington Chambers, New-street, Birmingham, about twelve months since, announcing that it had branches in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield, and St. Nexts with important agencies at New St. Neots, with important agencies at New York and Melbourne. It issued advertise-ments, setting forth that the next of kin and ments, setting forth that the next of kin and heirs were wanted for unclaimed money amounting to £25,750,000, and stating that all claimants should address "J. S. Rogers, Esq., B.A.," of the International Law Agency, at one of its several addresses, and offering to supply, on receipt of postage-stamps, ether a circular on unclaimed money or a list of persons wanted to unclaimed money and property. The Birmingham offices, which are situated in the principal thoroughfare were handsomely furnished, and were occupied by a manager and clerk and a solicitor. pied by a manager and clerk and a solicitor, and were regularly visited by "Mr. Rogers," for whom a private room was set apart. Business was also invited by additional advertisements requesting all parties bearing the commonest names, such as Smith. Johnson, White, King, Wood, Roberts, Wright, Scott, Ward, Jones, Mason, Green, Griffiths, Davis, etc., to apply at the offices. These lists of names were offices. These lists of names were regularly varied in the announcements, and the bait seems to have been irresistible. The number of persons who complain that they have been victimized in Birmingham and the Black Country districts alone exceeds 100. A few persons have by threats of exposure A few persons have by threats of exposure and personal violence succeeded in having returned to them the "fees" which they had paid to the agency. The suspicions of the postal officials and the occupants of neighbouring offices are now confirmed by the sad tales of crowds of persons around the offices of the agency. At the announcement of last week Mr. E. T. Ratcliffe, solicitor, Bennett's-bill Birmingham, was consulted by a client. hill, Birmingham, was consulted by a client, from whom about £30 had been obtained, and upon instituting inquiries that gentleman felt warranted in entering the offices of the agency and seizing a large quantity of the papers which were customarily used by the agency. At the same time he recovered posession of documents entrusted to the agency by different clients for the purpose of enabling their claims to be prosecuted. Over two hundred persons have since sought Mr. Radcliffe's assistance, and in at least half of this number of cases their evidence has been for-mally taken with a view to further proceed-One woman living at Sparkbro her furniture to raise the money to make the payments demanded from her, and another poor woman parted with almost the whole of her clothing. A tailor's assistant, who was induced to "believe he was heir to ten or twenty thousand pounds," was temporarily entrusted by his master with £105, in order to establish his claims. The whole of this money, it is said, went into the hands of the conductors of the agency, and the hope-lessness of its recovery has ruined the em-ployer of the supposed heir. A member of the Birmingham Town Council is among the list of dupes, and other well-to-do people have been victimised to a considerable extent. nave been victimised to a considerable extent. Although consultations were assumed to be without charge, a guinea and a half, or more appears to have been levied as preliminary expenses, after which the charges accumulated according to circumstances upon most ingenious pretexts, a demand of four or five guineas being made on the allegation that a power of attorney costing that sum would be required. Another source of revenue to the required. Another source of revenue to the agency was the payment for a lithographed form of agreement which each applicant was required to sign. This agreement pledges the client to pay all sums found to be due, together with all costs, charges, and expenses incident to presenting and conduction the incident to prosecuting and conducting the claim. In many cases the different members ciaim. In many cases the dilierent members of a family interested in a claim were all persuaded to contribute. Mr. Wright, of Highgate, Birmingham, who applied because his name was included in one of the advertised lists, was assured he had a very good pedigree claim to property, said to have been left by the daughter of his grandfather's brother, the daughter of his grandfather's brother, who was a London solicitor. Witson and eight of his family paid 7s. 6d. each for fees, and four guineas for the power of attorney. An innkeeper at Leominster, in Herefordshire, was told that his wife would be a very rich lady, and that there was £3,500 in personal property alone coming to her. By instructions he obtained the marriage and burial certificates of his ancestors for several generations, and was informed that his case would be heard in the informed that his case would be heard in the Court of Chancery on the 14th inst., the London Court being in reality closed on this day. A widow at Tipton, who also called in answer to an advertisement, states that the manager looked in a book and said the property was there, and could easily be obtained, upon which she paid him fees amounting to £6. A Birmingham shopkeeper, William Barnes, was assured by the manager that he and Mr. Rogers were Government lawyers, and that they were working under the Court of Chart. day. A widow at Tipton, who also called in they were working under the Court of Chancery, and could get the property to which the applicant was heir. Another man of the same applicant was field. Another man of the same name was told that property in Chancery belonged to him, and that they would proceed at once to obtain it. Both paid accordingly. A tradesman named Hancock paid several preliminary fees, but after supplying the agency with certificates of various births and deaths in his family, they said the next thing that would be required was an administration bond, for which they would have to charge £8. On Saturday afternoon and evening numerous persons came to the offices, but found them closed. The man believed to be the principal of the agency cannot be found, although the strictest search has been made to discover his whereabouts. Steps have been taken which, it is believed, will result in the apprehension of the persons wanted, when the Treasury will be requested to undertake their prosecution for conspiring to de-

M. GAMBETTA'S EXPECTED VISIT TO ENGLAND. M. GAMBETTA'S EXPECTED VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The report that M. Gambetta will shortly visit England is revived, and the 18th of May is now mentioned as the probable date of his arrival. Preparations are, it is said, in progress among members of the Democratic and Republican party in London to give M. Gambetta a fitting reception; and overtures are being made to certain members of Parliament to lend their names to the list of a provisional reception committee, now in course visional reception committee, now in course of formation. The first point which the committee will have to settle, however, it is added, is "whether their attentions will be agreeable to the distinguished Frenchman, whose visit to this country is understood to be wholly free from political considerations."

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 25-26, 1882.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. The Duchess of Albany will have the satisfaction of knowing that her husband is as genuine a representative of one aspect of English life as are his brothers of other phases of it. The Heir-Apparent discharges with indefatigable energy and unfailing good temper and grace many of the duties which, were there a King upon the Throne, would devolve upon the actual Sovereign. He understands and reflects the feelings and convictions of the people who will one day be his subjects. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is associa el by long training and professional knowledge with the navy. The Duke of Connaught is not less accomplished as a military, than the Duke of Elinburgh is as a naval officer. Prince Leopold's occupations have been of a less stirring kind. He has not passed his time amid the armed pageants of sea or shore. His tastes were from the first for study, and he has shown a high capacity for distinction in letters and in science. His public speeches and addresses have testified to his keen sympathy with the special intellectual developments of the time. Possessing, in common with the Prince of which is the taste that has descended to each of them from the Prince Consort, the Duke of Albany has proved that he has

Yet he has never been a mere recluse of the library. He has played an active part in the higher life of the English people; he has assisted at meetings held for the advancement of literature, science and art, and has presided at the opening of institutions founded to promote their extension. The country has always discovered in him the sense of responsibility proper to his birth and station-a thing which never fails to command the respect due to it from the people. While his Royal brothers have so well and conscientiously performed their parts-the one as the exponent of the active social functions of the reigning house, and the other as a prominent officer in that service which has always been England's chief bulwark and pride-the Duke of Albany has selected a no less representative career. Literature and art are now important factors in the economy of the nation, and it is something to find one of her Majesty's sons foremost in every movement set on foot to promote education or encourage a purer popular taste. In this respect Prince Leopold follows in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and has already rendered no mean service to the intellectual development of the country. Whatever was allotted to him to do, has been done with care, with thoroughness, and with unfeigned interest. His standard of duty is high, and his whole heart lies in its performance. For these reasons, he has acquired a reputation as distinct and as much appreciated in the eyes of the nation as that which belongs to the

public property of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. It is one of the causes and conditions of English loyalty that this should be the case. During the present reign the Monarch has never a crowned abstraction, and foundations of the Monarchy have been deepened in the hearts of the people, not only because no whisper of scandal has approached the Throne, but because the Queen herself has given her subjects an account so full, and sometimes so pathetic, of what this life is. There are few books in the English language better known than her Majesty's "Highland Journal." and Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Every class in the community possesses a record of the inner life of Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral, and a complete chronicle of the training and education of the Princes and Princesses. Hence, it may be said, without exaggeration, that both the Queen and

Prince of Wales, to Prince Alfred, or

to Prince Arthur. The private and per-

sonal life of the sons and daughters of

Queen Victoria is in a special sense the

her sons and daughters are familiarly known to thousands of her subjects who have never seen the face of any one of them. The interest felt in the Marriage of Prince Leopold is that which it is natural should be taken in a family event. With us the Monarchy is not merely a political, but a social institution and it is employing no conventional figure of speech to say that in their relations to the Sovereign the different sections of the English people constitute a single household. This is a real unity which has not been marred for many years by any rudely disturbing influence. If any attempt has been made to introduce the Queen's name into Party rivalries, it has failed, as it deserved to do. Her Majesty is the chief political personage in her realm, yet the place which she occupies in the hearts of her people is not affected by the periodical bitterness of political factions. Between the Sovereign and her subjects there is a complete reciprocity of sympathy. What affects them touches her-as many a gracious message of condolence with the widows and children of the victims of some great calamity

by land or water shows. What interests

her, whether in the way of pleasure or

pain, moves them. The nation has not

forgotten the letter which the Queen wrote

before she went to Mentone. The recep-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous:
a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month,
10fr.; three months, 28fr. and universal wishes created in the national heart by the Marriage which takes place at Windsor to-morrow (Thursday) are in their way not less significant .-Standard.

CHARLES DARWIN AND WEST-

MINSTER ABBEY. It is characteristic of him whose mortal remains are to be deposited this (Wednesday) morning in the Abbey that the decision to place them it in has awakened no surprise, and hardly a comment. They would have rested not inharmoniously under the tall elms in the quiet churchyard of Down. They could rest nowhere so fitly as among the brotherhood of English worthies at Westminster. By every title which can claim a corner in that sacred earth, the body of Charles Darwin should be there. Conquerors lie there who have added rich and vast territories to

their native empire. Charles Darwin has, perhaps, borne the flag of science farther, certainly he has planted its standard more deeply, than any Englishman since Newton. He has done more than extend the boundaries of science; he has established new centres whence annexations of fresh and fruitful truths are sure continually to be made. The Abbey has its orators and Ministers who have convinced reluctant senates and swayed nations. Not one of them all has wielded a power over men and their intelligences more complete than that which for the last twentythree years has emanated from a simple country house in Kent. Memories of poets breathe about the mighty church. Science invokes the aid of imagination no less than poetry. Darwin as he searched imagined. Every microsopic fact his patient eyes unearthed, his fancy caught up and set in its proper niche in a fabric as stately and grand as ever the creative company of Poets' Corner wove from sunbeams and rainbows. If toil for humanity be the test of rightful acceptance in the British Campo Santo, half a century of loving labour in the cause of truth bears unanswerable witness for him. It unanimity of recognition be a condition of admittance to a distinction which should be awarded freely and frankly if at all, none in the army of renowned dead at Westminster can boast a more absolute and universal assent. The whole civilised world has arrogated a right to extol and lament Darwin with a sense almost of appropriation of his work and of his genius which would sting the heart of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the England could England reproach itself, as Duke of Connaught, the love of music, happily it cannot, with shortcomings in its tribute of affection. Death seals cynical lips and appeases or lulls party malignity. Only once in history of the Abbey has the no public grief for a famous life ended been jarred by vengeful protests. But seldom have the careers which close under the Abbey roof amidst a chorus of national gratitude and praise won the crown without having stood at the stake. Biographies of the glorious tenants of Abbey tombs are for the most part bitter reading. The men have fought a hard fight, and have come out of the battle not always unstained.

> well as more abounding in its victories. The moment the thought arose, not, apparently, in any single mind, but spontaneously and everywhere, that the body of the great naturalist ought to be buried at Westminster. it was felt that the Abbey needed it more than it needed the Abbey. The Abbey tombs are a compendium of English deeds and intellect. The line would have been incomplete without the epoch-making name of Darwin. How long the era he opened will last none can tell. Veins of thought supposed to be of inexhaustible wealth sometimes fail. It is still less possible to predict that a larger law may not sooner or later embrace and merge that of evolution itself. But it is no rash assertion that the facts must survive, and something more than the facts, which Darwin spent his happy life in collecting. He accumulated facts, and he will have taught posterity how to accumulate them. Should the theories which he inferred from facts as he knew them ever become subordinate or obsolete, it will be in virtue of discoveries made through the method he used and enthroned. The horizon he beheld may widen or contract; no increase in the facilities for observing nature or enlargement of the range of physical knowledge is likely to disprove the value of his method, or render it possible to

Had Darwin died when the attacks upon

him were fiercest, his mourners would vet

not have had to lament that enmity and

anger had soured, or clouded even for an

instant, his bright and wholesome mind.

Except for the touch of bodily infirmity,

which was not all loss, Westminster

Abbey has never given its final impress of

national veneration to seventy-three

years more unsullied by the dints and

smoke and fury of life's conflicts as

themselves to him. - Times. ELECTIONEERING MALPRACTICES.

view some departments of nature except

under the aspect in which they revealed

The tone in which the House of Commons discussed the Parliamentary Elections Bill, on Monday night accurately represented the prevailing feeling of the country. We are all agreed as to the necessity of adopting more effectual means for suppressing corrupt practices at elections, but opinions differ considerably as to the best sort of legislation for that

purpose:-Over severity would be liable, as Sir Richard Cross pointed out, to defeat the very object which all are concerned in promoting. A special instance of this is seen in the section of the present bill which enacts that any candidate whose agents—but not him elf—have been guilty of corruption, shall be debarred from ever representing the constituency. This tremendous punishment might well be reserved for candidates found guilty of personal misconduct. Several other instances might be mentioned wherein Sir Henry James has proceeded in a too Draconian spirit. The bill also contains one or two palpable blunders, notably in the enactment which imposes a fine of £100 for every instance in which a newly-elected member sits or votes before his election agent has made a full and true return of expenses. It would appear, therefore, that if the agent were to give in an erroneous return, his principal would be very heavily mulcted without being in any way to blame. But the greatest error in the measure as it now stands is that it proposes to leave the decision of election petitions to a single judge absolutely, without appeal. In the interests of the Bench itself, this section should be altered. Otherwise, whenever a judicial decision happened to square with the interests of the party with thised before he was raised to the bench, it] would certainly be said that his mind was biassed and his ruling that of a partisan. These, and other faulty details will, we trust, be subjected to exhaustive and impartial discussion when the bill gets into committee .-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act met on Tuesday for the first time since the Easter recess. Mr. Justice O'Hagan and Mr. Vernon, two members of the Land Commission, were examined. Their evidence related principally to the operation of the Purchase Clauses of the Act. We believe that Lord Cairns has prepared a draft report, which has been circulated among the members of the committee. This report will be considered by the committee in the course of this week, and will probably be presented before Mr. Smith's motion comes on for dis-

Some members of the Conservative party met on Tuesday for the purpose of examining the details of Mr. Smith's plan for creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland. It is probable that before Mr. Smith's motion comes on a meeting of the party will be held, with the view of securing united action on the

In addition to the list of new baronets already published, the honour of a baronetcy was also offered to Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Manchester, and Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P. for

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
Mr. Gladstone is still suffering from a slight indisposition. He was present in the House of Commons for a short time at the commencement of Tuesday morning's sitting, but left as soon as the Budget resolutions were

It is understood that the expansive nature of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the position of private lunatic asylums was not remotely connected with the desirability, from one point of view, of postponing till half-past 12 the motion in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It was remarked that the opponents of Mr. Reid's motion were, by a curious coincidence, also profoundly interested in the management of private lunatic asylums, and were moved to discuss it at length. After half-past 12 Mr. Reid's motion, being opposed,

could not be brought on.
We understand that no attempt will be made to meet the obstruction of the Irish members for the nomination of the Public Accounts Committee till after Sir Henry Holland's motion has been decided upon. This proposes that the nomination of Sessional Committees (including the Public Accounts Committee) may be brought forward at any time of a sitting, without reference to the half-past 12 rule. The remarkable obstruction which has so long prevented the appoint-ment of this inoffensive Committee arises from the circumstance that in the absence of Mr. Parnell, who last year was a member of the Committee, the Land League members were invited to nominate a substitute. This they declined to do, and the Government whips have nominated Mr. Shaw to represent on the Cou Leaguers will have Mr. Parnell or no one.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by Lady Southampton and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse walked, attended by Mile. Norele. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, drove out. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked this morning. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearne, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, arrived at the Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. The Duchess of Bedford, Mistress of the Robes; the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Earl Sydney G.C.B., Lord Steward; and the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain; have also arrived at the

The Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace on Tuesday.

The Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha visited the Prince and Princess

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Countess of Morton and Colonel Clarke, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on

of Wales on Tuesday, and remained to lun-

Tuesday afternoon.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House from Holker Hall. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury have arrived at St. George's-place,

Hyde-park-corner, from Biarritz. The Marquis Conyngham is improving in health, and should his lordship continue to make fair progress the daily bulletins will be dispensed with.

Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale has arrived at her residence, 27, Portman-square, for the season.

The Earl and Countess De-La-Warr have arrived in Grosvenor-street from Buckhurst. Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenorsquare from Montreal, Kent, for the season. Earl and Countess Stanhope have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-place from Chevening, Sevenoaks.

Lord and Lady Braye have arrived in Grosvenor-street, from Stanford Park, Northamptonshire, for the season. Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have arrived in Great Stanhope-street from Broad-

Lord and Lady Derwent have arrived in England from the Continent. Lady Eva Greville is prevented by the death of her grandmother, the Countess of Wemyss, from having the honour of being one of the Princess Helen's bridesmaids.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS HELEN.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having on board the Prince and Princess of Pyrmont-Waldeck and Princess Helen, rounded Garrison Point, Sheerness, at 7.35 on Tuesday morning, royal salutes being fired as the vessel was brought to. The passage from Flushing was a very disagreeable one. A special train from London arrived at Queenorough at half-past ten, bringing Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and General Du Plat, representing the Queen. The Prince and the General went on board the Victoria and Albert, where they were received by the Prince of Waldeck, and conducted to the deck saloon, where Princess Helen awaited them. The Princess was dressed in a lightblue flowered silk dress with salmon satin trimmings, and a hat to match. The band of the Royal Marines, with a detachment of that corps as a guard of honour, were on the upper deck, and the band played during lunch. Among those on board were the reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck (father and mother of the bride-elect), Prince Henry of Waldeck (her brother, Hereditary Prince of Waldeck), and her sister, Princess of Waldeck. They were accompanied by a numerous suite. The Mayor of Queenborough and Sheriffs attended on the pier to present an address of welcome on the part of the whose politics the presiding judge sympa- English people, and were drawn up on each

side of the gangway along which the Princess was to pass up from the yacht, conspicuous on which stood Sir Evelyn Wood, with his breast covered with medals. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the crew of the yacht were mustered on deck, ready to give a salute when the Princess left her cabin. Several steam launches and other vessels, with parties on board, completely surrounded the yacht. The Princess, attracted to the window of the saloon by the pretty sight, gave every one an opportunity of seeing her.

At a quarter-past eleven the preparations for disembarking being ready, all the officials collected along the gangway, the band striking up the National Anthem. The Town Clerk of Queenborough read the address to Princess Helen, who had come up the gangway with Prince Christian. The following were the more important points of the address :- "We, the Mayor and Corporation of Queenborough. humbly beg to offer you welcome to this ancient borough. Queenborough will ever cherish the distinguished honour of again being selected to receive the betrothed of a son of our most gracious and illustrious Queen, a son worthy of him whose memory, from his high and exalted character, from the great and eminent services he rendered to his Sovereign, and in the increasing interest he ever took in the well-being and prosperity of all classes of the community, will long live in the grateful remembrance of his country. May the favour of the Almighty rest upon your Highness and on the royal Prince, your future husband." In answer, the Princess, who had placed herself in front of a large stand where a number of ladies with primrose bouquets were, said, "I thank you kindly for your hearty welcome to my new home. Thanks, many thanks, for your great kindness on my arrival." She said this in a loud clear voice, with a slight quiver of nervousness. A ring-ing cheer followed the speech. Prince Christian then said: "I am desired by Prince Leopold to return you cordial thanks for the reception you have given the Princess." The band then played the German National Anthem amid much cheering, while the Princess walked to her saloon carriage over bouquets of primroses which were thrown be-fore her. She placed herself immediately in front of the window, where everybody could see her. At the conclusion of lunch on board, she had put across her shoulders a black dolman trimmed with three rows of deep lace. Her bonnet was of the Princess shape, trimmed with salmon bows and sashes, with small golden balls upon them. At exactly 11.30 the train started amid loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. All along the embankments as far as Queenborough town, ladies had taken up positions; and knots of labourers, attracted by the sight from their work in the fields, did not fail to give the Princess a hearty greeting. As the train passed Chatham Station half an hour after starting, a large number of persons had as-sembled on the platform to obtain a glimpse of the Princess. Clapham Junction was reached at 12.55. The train was transferred here to the South-Western Railway, and was given by Mr. Harris into the charge of Mr. Verringer, of the South-Western Railway Company. During the five minutes allowed for changing engines, the Princess stood at the window, and received with gracious bows been permitted on the platform. Punctually at 1 o'clock the train left Clapham Junction for Windsor, amid cheers. Most of the Princess's luggage went direct to Claremont from Queenborough. Rain fell heavily all the way up from Farningham, but the country looked

lovely notwithstanding. The start was made for Windsor punctually at half-past eleven, up to which hour the morning had been charming, and so it kept until after Chatham was passed. When nearing Farningham the rain began to fall, and continued in an incessant downpour for the remainder of the journey. The train steamed into Windsor Station at exactly halfpast one o'clock. Here a grand reception awaited the Princess. On the platform, which was prettily flagged and decorated, and filled with a select company, were the Duke of Albany, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), while the suite in attendance included Capt. Bigge (Equerry in Ordinary), Lord Ribblesdale (Lord in Waiting), Capt. Waller, Major Egerton, and Lady Biddulph. All the gentlemen were in Windsor uniform, and the Royal brothers both wore the riband and star of the Garter. There were also present Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., and Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, the Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Devereux), the Rev. Canon Gee (Chaplain), Mr. A. M. Skinner (Recorder), and most of the members of the Corporation, in their robes of office. Outside the station, which was draped with flags and carpeted, was a

guard of honour of the Scots Ouards, under Col. Gosling, and an escort of the 2d Life Guards, commanded by Lieut. Cuninghame. When the train had stopped, the Princess Helen, who was assisted to alight by Prince Christian, was met by Prince Leopold, who affectionately kissed his bride-elect before conducting her into the Royal waiting-room, which he did after she had received the congratulations of the other members of the Royal family. Prince Leopold appears to have quite recovered from his recent accident, and walked without any asfrom sistance. After the whole of the party had left the train, a stay of a few minutes was made in the waiting-room, where the Royal Princess cordially welcomed their illustrious guests before pursuing the route to the Castle. Here, also, the Mayor had the honour of an ntroduction, and Miss Wilson presented the Princess with a splendid bouquet. The Prince then escorted his fiancée to the carriage, in which he took his seat, together with the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and left the station yard escorted by the troop of Life Guards. At this time the rain had shown no signs of ceasing, but in deference to the express wish of the Princess, who had assumed a thick wrap, the carriage, which had been closed, was opened. This act of courtesy the immense crowd outside, who had kept their places notwithstanding the incessant downpour, at once acknowledged by redoubled cheering. As the carriage, which was drawn by four grey ponies, moved off, the guard of honour gave a Royal salute, and the bands of the Life Guards played the National Anthem, which was repeated as the other Royal personages left the station. The carriages which followed contained the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, the rest of the Queen's visitors, and the suites in attendance upon the various Royal per-

Throughout the route to the Castle the decorations, which were of a most elaborate character, were sadly marred by the rain. On all hands were flags of every nation, heraldic devices of "Welcome," and festoons of pennons, hardly a house being without some display. The streets were lined with people, and the procession through them was one continued demonstration of applause until the carriage entered the precincts of the

The Princess Helen and her relatives lunched later on with the Queen, the Duke of Albany, and other members of the Royal Family, and dined in the evening at the Castle. Her Serene Highness is now residing with her father and mother, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, in the Lancaster Tower, on the south side of the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise are staying in the Augusta Tower, and Princess Victoria of Hesse in the Victoria Tower. The Prince and Princess Phillip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha reached Windsor at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, and at once proceeded to the Castle,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

THE CASE OF THE CONVICT LAMSON. Lord MILLTOWN complained of the action of the Home Secretary in yielding to the arrogant and presumptuous request of the President of the United States that he would respite Lamson. He said that had we interfered in the case of Guiteau, whose trial was a scandal, the President, no doubt, would have told us to mind our own business. He asked for information on the subject. moved for the correspondence. Lord Midleton suggested that this case formed the strongest argument for a Court of Appeal in capital cases.

Lord GRANVILLE denied that the American Government had attempted any inter-ference with the administration of our law in this case. He had no objection to the production of the papers. Lord Salisbury thought it was impossible for the House to form a correct judgment on this matter until the papers were on the table. The Lord Chancellor observed that to suppose a Court of Criminal Appeal could advise Her Majesty as to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was a fallacy.

The motion was agreed to. THE ARMY BILL.

Lord Bury, on the motion for going into Committee on the Army (Annual) Bill, criticised the present Army organization, which he said did not fulfil the great object of enabling us to put a large army in the field within a few days, and he suggested that better documentary information might be given to the public as to the state of our land

forces.

Lord Morley replied that sufficient time for the development of our present Army system had not yet elapsed since its establishment, and he repeated some of the detailed explanations on the subject already given by Mr. Childers. He further stated that he would be glad to discuss in private with Lord Bury the practicability of compiling for the use of the public a short account of the vari-ous changes that had been made since 1871 in the organization of the Army.

The Bill went through Committee, and was reported without amendment.

IRELAND. Lord Longford, in presenting a petition from owners of land in Ireland and other persons interested in that country, complained of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the manner in which the Land Act was to be worked. Lord Dunsany, in expressing his concurrence with Lord Longford, observed that so small was the stake now possessed by Irish land-lords in their land, he would not call them proprietors. Roguery, robbery, and rapine now prevailed in Ireland. Lord Carlingford observed that the petition presented by Lord Longford asked for that which Parliament deliberately refused to give when the Land Act was under discussion—namely, the definition of "a fair rent."

Lord Galloway, in a solemn and discursive speech, asked the Lord Chancellor whether he was prepared to endorse Mr. Gladstone's opinion that to describe the sendof threatening letters as with the category of " serious criminal offences" was an overstatement on the part of Chief Justice Morris.

The Lord CHANGELLOR did not understand Mr. Gladstone to have given any such opinion as that attributed to him by Lord Galloway, but to have merely drawn an obviously fair comparison for Parliamentary purposes between the sending of threatening letters and the more serious offences of

murder and other actual outrage. Lord Salisbury could not read Mr. Gladstone's words in the sense suggested by the subtle intellect of the Lord Chancellor. He thought that neither the words themselves nor the Lord Chancellor's defence of them would have a salutary effect in Ireland.

Lord Granville charged Lord Salisbury with availing himself of every opportunity to make unfounded personal attacks on the Their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes

On the "Report" of the Ways and Mean Resolutions there was another short discussion

Mr. HARGOURT took the opportunity of thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the liberality with which he had redeemed his pledge in regard to the Highway Rates, remarking at the same time that much of the value of the boon must depend upon the manner in which it was carried out.

Mr. RYLANDS, who was supported by Mr. H. Fowler, asked for some assurance that the Budget Bill would be made the first Order, so that the members in this quarter of the House might have some opportunity of fulfilling their pledges to their constituents by denouncing the present excessive rate of expenditure

Sir S. NORTHCOTE joined in this request, remarking that the situation disclosed by the financial statement required discussion, which might dissipate some misapprehensions on the subject of expenditure.

GLADSTONE concurred, and said he would take the discussion on the second

Sir W. BARTTELOT anticipated that when the nature of the arrangement for the relief of the highway rates came to be understood it would not be regarded as a boon, as it left entirely free those heavy wagons, locomotives, omnibuses, etc., which cut up the road. It would be the case of the malt tax over again, for he pointed out that since it was repealed, with liberty to the brewers to use what materials they liked, the price of barley had gone down lower than ever. Mr. Pell took the same view of the increase of the Carriage Duty; and Mr. Cowen gave notice that when the Budget Bill came on he would endeavour to negative this portion of it. Mr. A. Balfour agreed with Sir W. Barttelot as to the malt-tax; but Mr. Earp thought that the low price of barley was due simply to the badness of the brewers' trade, and not to the increased use of foreign materials. Mr. Duckham, on the same side, thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for both boons; and Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. MacIver and Mr. Alderman Lawrence also spoke. In answer to a question from Sir H. Wolff, Lord F. Cavendish said the Cyprus tribute had been stopped for the repayment of the interest on the guaranteed loan, without any understanding with the Porte and on the advice of the Law Officers. After this the report of the resolutions was agreed to.

Mr. CHAPLIN gave notice of his intention to move a resolution on the second reading of the Budget Bill, declaring that the repeal of the malt duty, by promoting the use of rice, sugar, and other materials in place of barley, has been injurious to the agricultural interest.

CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL. The adjourned debate on the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Bill was resumed by Mr. A. Balfour, who, while approving the effort to stop bribery, maintained that the caucus would be worse than any simple corruption of the individuals, and held that the penal provisions of the bill, being in advance of public opinion. would defeat their object by their extreme

Mr. Serjeant SIMON expatiated on the importance of reducing the expense of elections, out was also of opinion that some of the clauses were too severe.

Lord G. Hamilton commented on the crea-

tion of new illegal practices, which he pointed out would only apply to large constituencies,

whereas it had been proved that corruption was almost entirely confined to small con-

stituencies.
The discussion was continued in the same

critical tone by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Stanton, Mr. H. Samuelson, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. W. James.

Sir W. H. Dyke regarded the bill as a well-meant and excellent attempt to deal with a gross evil which merited the support of both sides, but warned the Attorney-General not

to frus rate his own object by over-severity.

Mr. C. Lewis strongly opposed the second reading of the bill as a reckless and unjust attack on the liberty of constituents and the independence of members, and inveighed especially against the proposal to try election issues by a single Judge without appeal.

Mr. Alderman Fowler, on an appeal from Sir R. Cross, withdrew the amendment which

he moved on Monday, in order that a division might be taken at once; but Mr. Callan re-fused to concur in this course, and talked the

At the evening Sitting,
Mr. Leighton called attention to the impolicy and danger of allowing private persons to make profit by the custody of lunatics of the wealthier classes. He also made some remarks on the unjustness of requiring the ratepayers to maintain lunatics of the middle and lower classes, and moved a resolution declaring that all lunatics should be committed to the keeping of the State.

Mr. Gurdon seconded the motion, and enforced the claim of the ratepayers to be relieved of the charge.

lieved of the charge.

Mr. Dillwyn, while not agreeing altogether with the motion, held the existing law to be utterly unsatisfactory, and urged the Government to undertake its reform.

Mr. SALT dwelt on the necessity of periodical inspection of all asylums by magistrates, while Mr. Gregory bore testimony to the efficiency and admirable arrangements of

many of the superior asylums.

Mr. Round and Dr. Farquharson also spoke, and Mr. Hibbert, on the part of the Government, while admitting the importance of the subject, held that no case had been made out for transferring the care of all lunatics to the State.

Mr. Beresford-Hope ridiculed the sensa-

tion stories of venal mad-house doctors, and sham lunatics locked up against their will.

Sir R. Caoss, on the other hand, thought it impossible to take too many precautions against the forcible detention of sane persons in lunatic asylums, and urged the Home Secretary to consider whether some of the recommendations of the late Committee could not be carried out.

Mr. T. Collins argued at length against handing over all the lunatics to State control, which he thought would be a retrograde

Viscount EMLYN opposed the motion, and Mr. Dodson repeated the contention of Mr. Hilbert that no sufficient ground had been shown for the change proposed by Mr. Leighton. Mr. Paget and Colonel Makins made some observations, and the motion was then negatived by 81 to 34.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 1

o'clock.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE " WORLD.")

Darwinian anecdotes are rife, and are likely to be for some time to come. Apart from music and conversation on non-scientific topics, the famous naturalist, whose "grave is the world," found sufficient relaxation in novel-reading, the merit of the story being of little moment so long as it was entertaining. Curiously enough Professor Spencer Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, finds occupation for his play-hours in a similar literary course. The American naturalist is. however, even less exigeant than was his English friend, for "penny dreadfuls," "dime novels," anything—the less exacting the better—supply the best tonic for his wearied brain.

It is always interesting to know the political opinions held by eminent thinkers. Mr. Darwin, though a county magistrate, never mingled in public controversies. But I believe it is correct to say that he was a confirmed Radical, and took an active concern in all passing events, though he was not a partisan of either faction in the State. Politics in England at least do not interfere with business; for Mr. Murray, who is both Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Darwin's publisher, is, is needless to say, an out-and-out Tory, and was sometimes treated to amazing opinions from the Down naturalist.

As soon as Mr. Darwin's death was announced, an effort was made to obtain for Westminster Abbey the honour of holding the bones of the greatest of English savants. Twenty—even ten—years ago, such a pro-posal would have been deemed a wild dream. But science is aggressive nowadays, and parsons are unwilling to stem the tide. Accordingly, nobody was astonished to find that the first person to propose that the author of the "Origin of Species" should sleep among dead men, few of whom were as great as he, and many of whom were unworthy to be named in the same breath with him, was Dean Bradley himself.

The gobemouches are anticipating with no little curiosity the revelations likely to arise in the Divorce Court on the hearing of the petition of a recently discarded husband, formerly well known in military and racing circles, for a judicial separation. Riches do not always secure happiness even in a luxurious West-end home, or in summer re-treats by the river and amidst historical forestial surroundings.

Epsom Spring was a success, but that success was not owing to its chief handicap. A few, a very few years ago, the City and Suburban was the be-all and end-all of the meeting. This it time it played a second violin accompaniment. There was nothing of much class in the field, and the winner was a turned-loose four-year-old that once had being credited with being the same animal as Iroquois. Probably none of us believed this, or Passaic would not have started at 25 to 1. It is one of the necessary consequences of the lying spirit pervading the Turf, that it begets scepticism. Analogous to the case of the young man who cried "Wolf" so often, when the "wolf," i.e. the truth, is told, we don't believe it.

Passaic might have been the same horse as Iroquois once perhaps was. Certain it is he was backed for the Derby for a considerable sum, but he went amiss and did not run. His stable companion's victory knocked Passaic out of time and memory. He won a race at Sandown, however, and Lord Rossmore was fortunate enough to buy him for five hundred guineas. Ter, quaterque fortunatus, he was able to win the City and Suburban, and land a stake that I hope will enable him for some time to defy the Land League and all its works. Whether Passaic has returned to his old form—supraciaold form—supposing him to have ever possessed it—time will show. He ran well, carrying a 10-lb. penalty, at Sandown the day after he won at Epsom, and that must be placed to his credit. But his City and

placed to his credit. But his City and Suburban win was nothing.

The two-year-old running was the feature of Epsom; and Mr. Dorling conceived a happy thought when the idea of the Hyde Park Plate first occurred to him. I, for one, am sorry to see it; but there is no contravening the fact that early two-year-old racing is getting more and more normal and the second vening the fact that early two-year-old racing is getting more and more popular and—paying. We saw two good young ones, the Gardenia filly and Rookery, there—perhaps more. Rookery had been talked about for a long while, and plungers were thirsting for her. She certainly helped them out of their City and Suburban difficulties very handsomely. In the early spring-time the last youngster we see win is always the best. We thought a good deal of the Brocklesby